G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1887.
~~191~~ .
(Forest.) P85
Agri

File No. 1.

Serial Nos. 1–16.

Later references.

Agri 19/1887
No 17 to 34.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 16.

Ab. Part B for July 1895.

SUBJECT.

Use of Mango leaves as manure by

Counter marked

Enclosed

W D 88—6173—10,000—94-7-16

List of papers contained in the file circulated to members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council, Mysore.

1. Dewan's Printed Progo no 2682-94/70 dated 6th August 1888, Communicating notes by the Dewan of his inspection of Kolar Dist &c.

1 Letter no 1295/88 dated 8th September 1888 from the Inspector General of Forests & Plantations

Docket no 5230/64 dated 14th December 1887 from the Chief Secretary to the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

Letter no 862 dated 9th January 1888 from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey thereon the Hon'ble Dewan has passed his remarks.

1+

26-1-88.

+

Chitra

Please have a draft
Rules prepared &
Placed before me
for
Signature.

RAT.

15.12.92

Office Memorandum
File in which the
question has
been decided

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June 1878.

No. 588*F*.—The following rules have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and are published for general information :—

Rules for the Administration of forests and waste lands in the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

CHAPTER I.

General.

State forests.

1. In these rules the expression "State forests" means any demarcated forest or plantation, the property of the State, which has been notified by the Chief Commissioner under Rule 9, to be a State forest.

District forests.

The expression "district forests" means all such unoccupied Government waste or forest outside the limits of State and village forests, and not situated in towns and villages, as has not been assigned at the survey settlement to villages as free grazing land for common use or for any other public or municipal purpose.

Definition of "cattle."

The expression "cattle" includes, besides horned cattle, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine.

Officers appointed for the administration of forests.

2. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the administration of the forests is vested as herein provided—in

I—The Conservator of Forests and the other forest officers.

II—The Deputy Commissioners or other officers in charge of districts, and the subordinate revenue officers.

Duties of police officers under these rules.

3. All police officers shall see that these rules are observed, and shall to the best of their ability aid the forest officers in the exercise of their duties.

Village forests.

4. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, subject to any existing rights, direct village forests to be formed from such portions of waste or forest land as have not been included within State forests. The rules applying to the demarcation and management of State forests shall, with such modifications as are herein provided, or as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, apply to village forests : Provided that such rules shall not abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

Control of State forests.

5. State forests shall be managed exclusively by the Conservator of Forests and the other forest officers.

Control of village and district forests.

6. Village and district forests shall be managed by the revenue officers with the co-operation in certain matters, as hereinafter provided, of the Conservator of Forests and the other forest officers. Where it appears necessary, the management of any district or village forest may be handed over, by order of the Chief Commissioner, to the Conservator of Forests.

State forest rights in occupied and inam lands.

7. The rights of the State with regard to forest, trees, timber, wood and other forest produce on lands in private occupancy, including khans and inam lands, will be exercised by such officers as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in that behalf.

CHAPTER II.

Of State Forests.

State forests how demarcated.

8. Wherever the State forests are not bounded by a road or stream, or other well defined boundary, they shall be demarcated by cleared boundary paths and permanent boundary marks, or in such other manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Proclamation.

9. Proclamation of the demarcation and boundaries of every State forest shall be publicly made in the taluk where the forest is situated, and a notification thereof shall be published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Alienation of State forests.

10. In State forests no land shall be alienated or leased except by order of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Acts prohibited.

11. The following acts are prohibited in State forests :—

(1.) Setting fire to the grass or forest, or kindling any fire in it or in the vicinity thereof, without effectually preventing its spread into the forest.

(2.) Burning lime or charcoal without permission,

(3.) Trespass by men or cattle off the authorized roads and pathways, except as herein provided.

(4.) Grazing or pasturing of cattle, except with the permission of the Conservator of Forests.

(5.) Felling, girdling, cutting or lopping, marking, burning, stripping off bark or leaves, tapping for gum or resin, or otherwise injuring any trees, shrubs, or bamboos, except with the permission of the Conservator of Forests.

(6.) Removal of dead leaves, turf, or the surface of the soil, cutting grass, collecting fruits,

honey, wax, bark, gum, lac, or any kind of forest produce, without the permission of the Conservator of Forests.

(7.) Making temporary forest clearings called Kumri and every form of cultivation, without the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests.

Roads and pathways.

12. The Conservator of Forests may, for sufficient reason, with the previous consent of the Commissioner of the Division, close any road or pathway traversing any State forest, by giving public notice of the closing thereof in the taluk or taluks where the forest is situated, provided that some other convenient road shall be opened in lieu of the road thus closed.

Hunting permitted.

13. The State forests may be entered by persons in pursuit of game and for sporting purposes generally; but such persons shall not bring within the limits of the State forests, except with the permission of a forest officer, any axes or knives, or any carts or other vehicles, pack-bullocks or ponies, other than those actually required for sporting purposes. Provided that no person shall be allowed to enter a plantation or a portion of the forest especially protected from fire, and marked or notified as such, except by permission of the Conservator of Forests or a forest officer duly authorized by him in that behalf. Persons entering any State forest for sporting purposes will be held responsible for any damage done by them to the forest.

Cattle trespass.

14. Cattle found straying in a State forest may be impounded, and shall be delivered to their owner or his agent on payment of a fine and charges within such time and according to such scale of rates as the Chief Commissioner of Mysore from time to time may direct, and, in default of payment of such fine and charges within such time as the Chief Commissioner may direct, the cattle shall be sold on behalf of Government. The Conservator of Forests may award a portion of the proceeds of such sale, not exceeding one-half, to any person on whose information such cattle were seized. All such fines shall be credited to the Forest Department.

Privileges may be granted in Stateforests.

15. The Chief Commissioner may grant in any State forest such privileges as may be consistent with the due maintenance of the forest: Provided always that the exercise of any privilege under this rule shall be for the use of the person entitled thereto, and not for the purpose of export or merchandise.

CHAPTER III.

Of District Forests.

Control.

16. District forests shall be in immediate charge of the Amildar of the taluk, excepting those which, in accordance with rule 6, may be placed in charge of the Conservator of Forests. The Amildar shall be responsible for the due protection of the forests under his care, and it shall be his duty to prevent all injury to such forests. Whenever the district forests in any district or taluk are placed under the control of the Conservator of Forests, in accordance with rule 6, the same shall be notified in the *Mysore Gazette*, and shall otherwise be made known in the chief towns and villages of the district or taluk in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Departmental inspection.

17. District forests shall be subject to inspection and periodical report by the forest officers. These officers may also, in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of the district, undertake any operation connected with planting, cutting, thinning, or selling timber in those district forests which, in the opinion of the Conservator of Forests, may require their special attention.

Grant of land.

18. No part of the land of any district forest managed by the Conservator of Forests under rule 6, shall be alienated or leased to occupants or cultivators without the previous inspection by, and the concurrence of, a forest officer duly authorized by the Conservator of Forests to inspect and report upon such land.

Forest on hill streams and springs to be preserved.

19. Within fifty yards of the banks of a hill stream or any of its feeders, or within a radius of fifty yards from any spring, or within fifty yards of any road, no tree, shrub, bamboo or jungle in any district forest shall be cut or burnt, nor shall any wood or grass therein be burnt, except by the special direction of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, or of the officer in charge of any road passing through the forest, to whom the Deputy Commissioner may have delegated the power to give such directions.

Kumri cultivation prohibited.

20. Kumri cultivation, whether in fresh forest or in old clearings, is prohibited in all district forests, except when the Chief Commissioner may for special reasons allow it.

Reserved trees.

21. The following nine kinds of trees in district forests are called reserved trees, and the wood thereof reserved wood :—

(1.) Sandal-wood—*Santalum album.*
(2.) Teak—*Tectona grandis.*
(3.) Poon—*Calophyllum elatum.*
(4.) Blackwood—*Dalbergia latifolia.*
(5.) Honè—*Pterocarpus Marsupium.*
(6.) Lac, jalári—*Vatica laccifera.*
(7.) Nundi—*Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.*
(8.) Wild Jack, hesswa, heb-halasu—*Artocarpus hirsuta.*
(9.) Karachi, kummar, arsina—*Hardwickia binata.*

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, make such additions to, or reductions in, the class of reserved trees as he may deem fit.

Sandal-wood, Teak, and Poon shall not be felled, cut, marked or lopped, without the written authority of the Conservator of Forests. Blackwood, Honè, Lac, Nundi, Wild Jack, and Karachi shall not be felled, cut, marked or lopped, without the written authority of the Deputy Commissioner of the District or of the Conservator of Forests.

Firewood.

22. Except as provided in this rule and in rule 23 any person may enter any district forest and cut, collect, and carry away any firewood, not being bamboo or the wood of a reserved tree.

23. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, make rules regarding the district forests :—

Restrictions on cutting firewood.

1*st*, to prohibit the felling of firewood in any district forest, within certain specified limits, except for the home use of the surrounding population ;

2*nd*, to restrict the felling of firewood in such manner as regards description of wood, manner, time, place, quantity, and persons, as may appear requisite for the conservancy of any forest or jungle ;

3*rd*, to provide for payment for such firewood being made at fixed rates or in any other manner ;

4*th*, to restrict the felling of wood for the burning of bricks or lime, for the making of charcoal or for smelting iron ore ;

5*th*, to limit the number of kilns for burning lime or charcoal and the number of furnaces for smelting ore in any district forest ;

6*th*, to cause all such kilns or furnaces to be registered, as also the names of persons employed in such work ;

7*th*, to fix the amount of seigniorage to be paid annually or otherwise for each kiln or furnace.

24. In district forests, other than those which have been specially dealt with under rule 23, the following articles of forest produce may be cut, collected, and carried away by the land-cultivating ryot for his own use, but not for sale or transfer :—

Privileges granted to cultivating ryots.

1*st*.—Wood for agricultural implements, but not for carts, from unreserved trees only.

2*nd*.—Unreserved wood, thorns, and bamboos for fences, stack floors, and cattle pens.

3*rd*.—Branches of unreserved trees for manure and litter.

4*th*.—Grass for thatching.

25. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore may if necessary, either for the purpose of preserving any forest, or because the ryots of any locality have abused the privileges granted to them by rule 24, withdraw from any locality the whole or any part of the privileges detailed in such rule.

Privileges when withdrawn.

26. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, make rules to regulate the disposal by sale, license or otherwise, of all descriptions of wood and bamboos, as well as to regulate the grazing of cattle, and the collection of gums, resin, lac, beeswax, and other forest produce in district forests.

Bamboos, unreserved woods, pasture and collection of minor forest produce.

27. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, exempt certain taluks or portions of taluks from the ordinary operation of the forest rules, and may permit unreserved wood and bamboos in district forests to be cut, collected, and carried away by the agricultural population for building their houses and carts without payment. In taluks so exempted, such permission shall be given to cultivating ryots alone.

Taluks exempted from ordinary operation of forest rules.

As regards any person other than a cultivating ryot, the forest rules shall be considered in full force throughout the whole province of Mysore.

The Chief Commissioner may, at any time, remove, if necessary, from the list of exempted taluks or exempted localities, any taluk or locality, and re-introduce the full action of the forest rules in such taluks or localities.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the State forest rights on lands in the occupancy of other persons and on Inam lands and in public places.

28. On all lands throughout Mysore, excepting those in respect of which the right to sandal-wood is expressly alienated, the sandal-wood tree is the property of the State. The rights of the State with regard to sandal-wood shall be exercised under such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time. prescribe by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Sandal-wood.

29. Reserved trees, as defined in rule 21, standing on lands taken up, or which may hereafter be taken up by private individuals under the operation of the survey and settlement rules, shall be the property of the State for one full year from the date of such lands having been so taken up. In special cases this time may be extended to two years by order of the Chief Commissioner. During that period of time the Government shall have the right of removing all such reserved trees. All such trees, with the exception of sandal-wood, left standing on such lands after the close of one year from the date of occupancy, shall become the property of the occupant of the land. Sandal-wood trees growing, or that may thereafter grow up on such lands, shall always be the property of the State, and shall not become the property of the occupant at any time.

State forest rights in lands taken up under settlement rules.

30. Bamboos or trees of any kind (excepting sandal-wood and teak) standing on lands in the occupancy of private individuals, in taluks in which the survey and settlement have not yet been completed, may be cut, sold, and carried away whenever such trees or bamboos have been planted by the present holder, or by his own immediate ancestors, or by the former occupant of the land from whom the present holder may have legally purchased the patta rights. Such trees and bamboos shall not be removed without a pass, to be obtained under such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make from time to time by publication in the *Mysore Gazette* : Provided that no payment shall be made for such passes.

State forest rights in unsurveyed and unsettled taluks.

All other trees and bamboos, except sandal-wood and teak, on such lands may be bought by the occupant under such rules as may be laid down in accordance with rule 26 : Provided that such trees shall not be sold or given away by the Government to any other than the occupant of the land.

31. All inamdars who, by the terms of their sanads, or by judicial decision, are entitled to the timber and sandal-wood in their inam

Forest rights of inamdars.

villages, may fell and sell without previous reference any such timber (excepting sandal-wood). The Conservator of Forests may cause any sandal-wood growing in such inam lands to be cut and sold on behalf of the inamdars under such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, and notified in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Forest rights of inamdars not entitled to timber and sandal-wood.

32. Inamdars who are not entitled by sanad or by judicial decision to the timber and sandal-wood growing on their inam lands, may cut and sell all wood (with the exception of teak and sandal) growing on such lands.

Free passes.

No trees, wood, or timber shall be removed from inam lands without a pass, to be obtained under such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make and notify in the *Mysore Gazette*; Provided that no payment shall be made for such passes.

Trees in topes.

33. Fruit-trees in public topes, or on Government land not in the occupancy of private individuals, shall not be cut down or lopped without sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER V.

Of the transport of wood and other forest produce.

Rules to regulate the transit of timber.

34. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, make rules to regulate the transit of timber and other forest produce. Such rules may (among other matters):—

1*st*, prohibit the moving of timber or other produce without a pass from a forest or a revenue officer authorized to issue the same; or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

2*nd*, provide for the issue, production, and return of such passes, and for the payment of fees therefor;

3*rd*, provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest produce in transit.

Timber imported from Madras.

35. All persons importing any timber or other forest produce from the Presidency of Madras into Mysore on roads running through the State forests of the Mysore district of the Ashtagram Division shall confine themselves to such roads as may from time to time be notified by the Chief Commissioner in the *Mysore Gazette*, and as may be marked by signposts at their entrance into and exit from the forests.

Drift and unclaimed timber.

36. All timber, wood, and bamboos found adrift or stranded on any river or the banks of any river, within the limits of the Mysore territory, shall be the property of Government, unless proof of ownership be given as hereinafter provided. All such timber, wood, and bamboos shall be collected at such stations as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time direct, and notices shall from time to time be published, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner of Mysore may direct, stating the number and description of pieces of drift timber, wood, and bamboos collected at such stations.

Notice inviting claimants.

37. All claims to the ownership of drift and unclaimed timber, wood, and bamboos must be made within two months of the publication of the notice relating thereto, after which no claims to such ownership shall be received, and if no person has established his title to the said timber, wood, or bamboos, the same shall be sold on account of Government.

Claims by whom settled.

38. All such claims shall be settled by the Conservator, or by such officer as he may authorize: Provided, however, that he may decline arbitrating between rival claimants regarding such timber, wood, or bamboos, and refer them to a civil suit.

Claimed timber how redeemed.

Upon such award the owner must pay all salvage and other expenses which may have been incurred on account of such articles before removal.

Timber marks used by traders.

39. All timber marks used by traders in timber, wood, or bamboos in Mysore, shall be registered at such place and in such manner as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time direct; and every such trader shall also deposit at that office a distinct and clear impression of all marks used by him, and also copies certified in such a manner as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time direct, of all other marks which he may use for the purpose of marking his property in pursuit of his trade.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the punishment of offences against these rules.

Penalties.

40. For every breach of rules 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 39, or of any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the power granted him in sections 23, 26, 28, and 34 of the present rules, the offender shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or in default of payment, to such imprisonment as is provided in section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution under other laws.

41. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act which constitutes an offence against these rules, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by these rules: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Tools, timber, and other articles may be confiscated.

42. Any axes, knives, carts, boats, or other tools, vehicles, or implements, as also all cattle used in the commission of any offence against these rules or against any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the powers granted him, as stated in rule 40, and all timber, wood, or other forest produce which has been obtained in a manner contrary to such rules, whether entire or cut up or sawn up, and whether found within or outside the limits of the forests, and all timber, wood, or other forest produce, in transit by land or water, which is not covered by a pass required by such rules, may be confiscated.

Arrest and seizure in case of infringement of rules.

43. Any police officer or person employed as an officer of Government to prevent infringement of these rules may arrest without warrant, notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Procedure Code, any person infringing any of such rules, and may seize any implements used in such infringement, and any timber or other property liable to confiscation under these rules.

Procedure in case of arrest.

44. Any person arrested on the ground that he has committed an infringement of such rules shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate, who may, if he see reasonable cause, order him to be detained in custody until the case shall have been disposed of.

Procedure in respect of property seized as liable to confiscation.

45. When any timber or other property shall be seized as liable to confiscation under these rules, any Magistrate may, upon information, summon the person in possession of such timber or other property, and upon his appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure of such timber or other property, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated and sold on account of the Government.

Penalty for vexatious seizures and arrests.

46. Any police officer or officer of Government who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person under the pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess beyond what is required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding three months.

Enforcement of confiscations and penalties under rules.

47. All fines and penalties under these rules shall be enforced by a Magistrate in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the rules therein contained for the trial of cases and for appeals shall be applicable to confiscations adjudged under these rules.

Remission of penalties.

48. When any confiscation or penalty shall be adjudged under these rules, the Chief Commissioner may, within three months after final judgment, call for the proceedings of the case, and, if he shall see cause, may direct that the seizure or any part thereof be restored, and may remit the penalty or part thereof, and direct that the offender be discharged.

Rewards to informers.

49. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, make rules to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under these rules.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

G, C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 174 R. A. C.—17-6-78.—160.

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Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 6th August 1887.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPER :—

("Notes by the Dewan of his inspection of the Kolar District and Hoskote Taluk of the Bangalore District in July 1886.)

The 13th July 1887.—Camp Malur.

I arrived here by the 11-15 A. M. train and was met by the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar, with the principal inhabitants of the place. I promised the latter that before leaving Malur, I would arrange to see them leisurely and listen to any representations they might wish to make to me.

2. I then discussed with the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar the state of the Taluk. It is comparatively a small Taluk, with a land revenue of Rs. 83,000, of which Rs. 45,000 is from Government dry lands and Rs. 25,000 from wet and garden cultivation chiefly under tanks of which there are 393 in the Taluk. The tanks are generally small ones, and only one yields above Rs. 1,000. The Taluk contains the large number of 112 Jodi, Sarva Inam and Kayamgutta villages with 70 tanks. The revenue from quit-rent on Inam villages and lands is Rs. 10,000 and on Kodagi Inams Rs. 1,600. The Taluk is not yet settled by the Survey Department, and there are about 143 acres under Batayi cultivation, the produce being rice. The Deputy Commissioner appears to have exerted himself with commendable zeal to put down the abuses which seem to have prevailed in the disposal of Batayi and Amarayi produce.

3. The outstanding balance is Rs. 15,630—1—1 as per following particulars:—

Jodi, &c.	Rs.	7,085	11 7
Government villages	„	8,544	5 6

The oldest arrears are of the year Dhatu; the amount is however small compared with the heavy arrears on 1st April 1886 amounting to Rs. 76,000. The larger part of the arrears now remaining to be collected is of the current and of the previous two years.

4. The arrears of Kodagi quit-rent amount to Rs. 8,056, and they are not included in the balance as above set forth. There is no reason why there should be any difficulty in the collection of the arrears due from Inam villages; the villages were brought under settlement prior to 1869 and consequently the general complaint elsewhere against high quit-rent based on survey valuation does not exist. The oldest arrears are of Dhatu and Isvara and should be at once recovered, or recommended for remission if proper grounds are found.

5. The chief item of the revenue balance is the quit-rent on Kodagi Inams.

6. The Kodagi Inam question is very important in the Kolar District, where Kodagi tanks and Inams are more numerous than in any other part of Mysore. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to assemble tomorrow the principal Kodagidars of the neighbourhood.

The 14th July 1887.—Malur.

This morning I went through the town of Malur which is very much like other Taluk Head-Quarters, irregularly built, with a poor supply of pure water and mud houses; it is kept in a fairly clean state and the open spaces are free from the town sweepings. I am informed that the town is not brushed up in anticipation of the present inspection. The supply of pure drinking water is drawn from two good wells; there are also 3 tanks fed by rain-water, chiefly used for washing and cooking purposes; the water is fairly clean, the town accordingly is healthy.

2. There are two schools of the London Mission aided by Government grant, one a Girls' School with 50 students, the other a Boys' School with about the same number.

Government outlay, the entire quit-rent collected, or, where there has been Government outlay, the quit-rent collected minus such outlay, be refunded to him on production of a certificate from the Executive Engineer that the tank has been brought up to standard by the inamdar."

13. I shall feel obliged to the Members of His Highness' Council for an expression of their opinion on the above proposed Rule, before submitting the same for the consideration and final orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

14. Apart however from the question of right, there is the further question whether small kodagi tanks (say those with a beriz of Rs. 100 and under) may not with advantage be restored to the care of the kodagidars. It is a hopeless task for Government to do anything to this numerous class of scattered tanks. They moreover form the great majority of kodagi tanks. In this Taluk, 123 out of a total of 136 kodagi tanks have a revenue of less than Rs. 100 and the beriz of their gross atchkat is only about Rs. 4,000. In the ten years which have followed the kodagi settlement, we have done nothing to these tanks and I see no prospect of our being able to do anything to them in the future. It will never do to resume these tanks from the kodagidars and then to consign them to neglect for ever. We must find some early and satisfactory solution, and I hope to be able to form some definite opinion on the question when I have studied it with reference to the state of things in other Taluks of this District.

15. Some misapprehension seems to prevail in this District regarding kodagi inams and kodagi tanks in inam villages. But in Proceedings No. 4327—128, dated. 16th September 1874, the Chief Commissioner has already decided that as regards kodagi tanks in inam villages, disputes between kodagidars and inamdars of such villages should be left to be adjusted by the parties themselves, the kodagi inams being continued on the old tenure. Government interference in regard to kodagi tanks in inam villages—and for that matter any tanks in inam villages—was expressly restricted to such tanks as irrigated partly Government and partly inam lands, and to such tanks as belonged to a serial system.

The 15th July 1887.—*Camp Kolar.*

I reached Camp at Kolar at 9-30 A. M. In the way from Malur to Kolar, I had opportunities of remarking the excellent condition of the avenue trees and the Deputy Commissioner's attempt at the formation of new topes in various localities. Such topes are an incalculable blessing in such a dry District like Kolar. The Deputy Commissioner has also succeeded in getting many villages connected with the high road by good cart tracks and in planting avenue trees on the sides of these tracks.

2. In the afternoon at 2, I inspected the Christian Orphanage superintended by Miss Anstey. There are *175 orphans of whom 85 are boys and 90 girls. The boys are taught a little reading, carpentry, tailoring and other useful trades, but the majority appear to be employed in agriculture. The orphanage owns several farms in the neighbourhood, and at my visit a large number were absent in the farms. The education of the girls also receives a fair share of attention. The institution ought to be well received by the public, and perhaps to a great extent it is. I am however informed that certain proceedings of people connected with the orphanage have pained the minds of the Hindus. Attempts appear to have been made at street-preaching on national religious occasions, with running commentaries in disparagement of the Hindu Religion, and I am informed that in one or two instances the local authorities have had to interfere in the interests of public peace. I regret that such a state of things should exist. I would be the last to advise His Highness' Government to adopt any measures tending to curtail the liberty of public speaking and discussion ; but to make use of this liberty to wound and annoy, and at times excite, the people of an opposite faith is to abuse the liberty ; and the Government, as custodian of the public peace, is bound to interfere. Similarly, establishing Christian places of worship newly by the side of a Hindu temple

* Exclusive of 61 married young men settled on farms.

or Muhammadan mosque or in such near neighbourhoods is not very desirable, and I fully trust that Missionary bodies will not give occasion to general discontent by adopting what may be looked upon as an aggressive policy. Such a policy can never be expected to convince or convert and cannot advance the spread of the religion of love and charity. I have had to convey these sentiments in very mild terms to Miss. Anstey in reply to her appeal that I should mark my visit to Kolar by putting an end to the want of kindly feeling towards the Mission. I have also assured Miss. Anstey that the policy of His Highness' Government will ever be guided by principles of the strictest neutrality and toleration in matters of religion. And as proof of His Highness' kindly feeling towards the Mission and its work, I have granted her application—often before refused—for the old fort ditch between the Orphanage and the Government Dispensary.

3. I directed the Chief Secretary to inspect the Taluk books and accounts and his report is appended.

4. In the evening, I visited the District Offices and the District Treasury. The accommodation is insufficient, and there is an estimate under consideration for enlarging the building.

5. There are two temples of some note in Kolar. (1). Kolaramma's temple which is held in high reverence in the place and in the surrounding country : it is evidently a very old institution, nearly in ruins with a small monthly grant of Rs. 1—3—2 from the State and endowed with no inam village. The granite walls are filled with *Grantha* inscriptions said to belong to the *Chola* period. They are being deciphered by Mr. Rice I understand. (2). The other (Someswara temple) is a larger temple with equally poor resources (Government grant Rs. 3—10—3 per month), and in equally dilapidated condition. The temple is built throughout of massive granite, but there is a pavalion which is partly of black stone. The architecture is highly ornate and of a Dravidio-Vijayanugger style. It is a pity to allow the building to go to decay, but it is out of the question to attempt to restore it, the cost being prohibitive. In Mr. Bowring's time some small repairs were executed to these temples, and proposals to do more remained in abeyance owing to the intervention of the famine. I have now given orders to make certain urgent repairs and to put up a few walls, and to provide shutters for the gate at a small cost to both these temples and I trust they will to a certain extent prevent the wanton destruction and disfiguration of the images by cattle boys and others.

The 16th July 1887.—*Kolar.*

I inspected in the morning the Dispensary and the Schools; and I copy below the remarks I have made in the books of the several institutions.

The Dispensary.—I inspected the Kolar Dispensary this morning and was glad to note the care with which it is managed. It is very popular with all classes.

The Government High School.—I regret to find that so little attention has been paid to Sir James Gordon's suggestion of 15th September 1880, regarding occasional visits to the School by local officers. Since October 1882, the School has received only one visit from a local officer, namely, the Deputy Commissioner's visit of 7th April 1887. At Kolar there are generally the Deputy Commissioner and his three Assistant Commissioners, the Executive Engineer and his Assistants, an Assistant Surgeon, Munsiff and Amildar, and as they are all gentlemen with a liberal education, I am sure their omission to pay occasional visits to the School is not due to apathy. But there remains the fact that they do not evince a practical interest in the cause of education. I trust that in future they will occasionally inspect the School and thereby encourage both masters and pupils.

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I visited the School this morning and found the attendance as follows:—

Class.	No. in Register.	No. Present.
Matriculation ...	22	22
Pre-Matric ...	9	9
Middle School ...	23	22
Lower fourth ...	19	16
Third	23	20
Second	32	31
First	19	18
Total.....	147	138

Compared with the strength of the Pre-Matriculation class, the number in the Matriculation class is unusually large. This is accounted for by the fact that the latter class contains several boys who failed to pass in the recent Matriculation Examination.

From enquiries I made and from what came under my own personal observation, I am satisfied that under Mr. Dunning's management, the school has made very satisfactory progress in recent years.

A large proportion of the boys appear to belong to very poor families, and Mr. Dunning recommends a few additional free-studentships. There are at present only two and he asks for at least five more. I shall give this subject my favorable consideration on my return to Bangalore.

The boys of the senior class recited before me a piece from the Merchant of Venice. Their pronunciation was generally very good.

The Girls' School.—I visited the Girls' School to-day, but as the managers had arranged for a prize distribution, I was not able to examine the girls.

I understand the school is popular, and the number in the 1st class is (A 20+B 41) 61, and in the 2nd class only 4. Apparently a good start has been made and much of course remains to be done. I am glad to hear that Mr. Swaminatha Iyer takes a special interest in the school.

The Hindustani School.—I visited this school today. There were 64 boys on the roll and 61 were actually present. The town contains a large Muhammadan population and is specially suited for a good Hindustani School. I am glad that the school is making steady progress.

The Kanarese Boys' School.—Number on the roll 106. Number actually present 91.

This school which I visited today is giving satisfaction.

The Telugu Boys' School.—Number on the roll 29. Number present 28.

This school which I saw today is giving satisfaction.

The Aided Sanskrit School.—I was not able to visit the Sanskrit School at Kolar. But I had up before me a few of the senior boys and examined them very briefly. They appeared to have been carefully taught. I tried to impress upon those present that a mere Sanskrit education was not likely to enable one to earn a livelihood, and that it was necessary that the Sanskrit students should learn to read and write Kanarese fluently before they could compete for Government appointments.

2. The afternoon was spent in hearing such representations as the large number of people who had collected from Kolar and other Taluks wished to make to me.

3. The first question discussed was the restoration of Kodagi tanks. I explained how the resumption was called for and how, except perhaps in cases of Kodagi inams for construction and up-keep, where Kodagidars had fairly fulfilled their obligation, the measure was in every way just and proper. It was then represented to me that most Kodagi inams which, in the Inam settlement, had been treated

as granted for "up-keep" only, were really inams granted for "construction and up-keep"; that these grants were very old and in uninterrupted enjoyment by the grantees, but no sannads or other proof of the object of the original grant was forthcoming. I explained that the fact that Kodagi service was accepted by Government would be proof in most cases of the validity of the inams, but could not of course establish whether the inam was for "up-keep" only, or both for "construction and up-keep". I gathered from the discussion that the relief likely to be afforded by the restoration of Kodagi inams "for construction and up-keep enfranchised at ¼ quit-rent" would be extremely inappreciable, and that, on the other hand, the restoration of the Kodagi system for tanks below a revenue of Rs. 100 would give general satisfaction. The only objection to restoration of such Kodagi tanks to the Kodagidars' up-keep is that it would result in an unequal treatment of tanks below Rs. 100 revenue. If we recognize Kodagis for some such tanks and require the ryots to maintain other such tanks, the latter would naturally consider such requisition a hardship.

4. Vague complaints were made against the abandonment by the Public Works Department of many useful tanks in connection with the serial system of tank restoration. The complaint may be well founded in some cases, but it is not possible to take any action upon a general complaint of this nature. I accordingly said that individual cases brought to notice would be thoroughly re-investigated by the light of the experience gained since the introduction of the serial system.

5. The ryots of Jangatta complained of the proposed abandonment of their tank which is above Malsandra tank. It appears that their tank was some years ago repaired by the Revenue authorities with the aid of a heavy contribution from the ryots. I discussed the question with the Executive Engineer and thought that the proposed abandonment, if carried out, would deprive the people of their water-supply for non-irrigation purposes, and would make somewhat uncertain their supply even for irrigation purposes. I therefore referred the question to the Public Works Department for further investigation.

6. The Komati traders were loud in their complaint against the municipal octroi on cloth. They suggest a small import duty on salt—say 1 anna per Bengal maund. I repeated what I said on the subject at Malur.

7. The kumbli weavers of Kolar complain of the loom tax, and they deserve relief and encouragement.

8. The small number of individual complaints which were made were duly heard and disposed of.

9. In the evening, I visited the abandoned jail buildings. It is proposed to build a Travellers' Bungalow at Kolar and to add to the District Office building. Before spending any money upon new and additional buildings at Kolar, we must consider whether the jail buildings cannot be utilized. I shall discuss this question with the Public Works Department Secretary. It is not likely that we will ever require a large jail at Kolar, and it is a pity not to utilize the building for some other purpose.

10. I paid a brief visit to Antargange, a possible source of water-supply to the town. I also inspected the Darga containing the tombs of Hyder Ali's father and mother. The institution is carefully looked after.

11. I discussed with the local Revenue officers some of the general questions affecting the District, and from what I have seen and heard since coming into the District, I deemed it advisable to speak with some emphasis on the first duty of every Government servant to give loyal co-operation to the measures of Government. The loss of illegal perquisites owing to suppression of abuses connected with Batayi cultivation, the sale of amarayi produce, excessive and uncalled-for remissions of land revenue, &c., might be distasteful to the minor officials concerned, but to sympathize with such men is inconsistent with the duty which a public servant owes to the State. As an instance of the tactics followed in this District, I may here mention what a pensioned Amildar—a land-holder of Mulbagal—told me. He said that a rumour had been industriously circulated to the effect that I instigated Colonel Grant to impose

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high garden rates in Mulbagal at the late settlement, and that Colonel Grant had recommended much lower rates, but was ordered by His Highness' Government to impose certain higher rates. The fact however was quite otherwise as the correspondence will show, but the rumour so industriously circulated is only another illustration of the fact that there is in this District a class of discontented officials who invent stories with the disloyal object of making the Maharaja's Government unpopular.

The 17th July 1887.—*Camp Mulbagal.*

Throughout the way between Kolar and Mulbagal, there was the same evidence of activity in village road-making and in the planting of avenue trees and topes. The Deputy Commissioner has paid a great deal of attention to this important point of administration and deserves the thanks of Government.

2. Mulbagal is one of the frontier taluks, and in that point of view, it is important. The town is one of the active centres of trade in this part of the Mysore country. Manufacture of sugar is carried on extensively, and sugar-cane is grown under almost all the important tanks.

3. The Taluk has just been brought under settlement and the rates are very reasonable, though in a few cases they have not been received with that satisfaction which they ought to command. This is owing more to unreasonable expectations.

4. The Taluk has 405 villages in all. The population of the Taluk is 73,526. There are 927 tanks spread over an area of 423 square miles, which is at the average of more than two tanks per square mile. The value of this blessing is considerably diminished by the scanty rain-fall and the scantier population following agriculture. There is consequently a very large extent of good wet arable waste available, (as much as 1,600 khandis and more), while the occupied wet area is only about 3,500 khandis.

5. The Deputy Commissioner has recently formed a large plantation close to Mulbagal over an area of more than 500 acres. The soil is good and the trees planted are indigenous: a large quantity of sandal seeds has been scattered over the ground; there is every promise of the attempt proving successful. The Taluk has an energetic Amildar.

6. Of the large number of tanks already mentioned, 454 belong to Government: nearly an equal number (401) to Kodagidars and 72 to holders of alienated villages. The kodagi tanks are most of them small, 267 of them have an atchkat of Rs. 100 and under, and 102 of them of Rs. 200 and under: there are only 2 kodagi tanks with arable area yielding 500 rupees and more.

7. On the way from Kolar to Mulbagal, the Jodidars of Devarayasamudra met me near their village, and on the ground of poverty and loss due to the compulsory breaching and abandonment of some of their smaller tanks, asked for remission of Rs. 3,949, being arrears of contribution due by them for restoration of their large tank (No. 105—59). I explained to them that it was unreasonable to expect the Government to remit any portion of what they were justly liable to contribute, and I advised them to pay up at once, as otherwise coercive processes for recovery would issue in due course and they would lose the jodi village completely. I at the same time promised to consult the Secretary, Public Works Department, as to whether there was any objection, on the ground of danger to the serial system, to giving them permission to fill the breaches in their minor tanks, namely :—

Serial No. 96—57, Venkatamma's tank
No. 0—58, Arjunakere
No. „ Saulekere
} Bunds said to be breached by Government.

8. In the evening, I drove through the town of Mulbagal which is fairly large, irregularly built, tolerably clean, streets wide. There is a fair supply of drinking water and the general health is good; indeed, this is characteristic of almost all the places in the District Prickly-pear is the pest of the place: great exertion is made

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to get rid of it, in vain however. I promised to grant *Kaul* for five years or more where necessary for lands overgrown with this thorn, if the ryots would undertake to remove it thoroughly and bring the land under cultivation. Such a concession would involve no real loss to the State, while it is calculated to lead to much public benefit, and I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner accordingly.

9. There is only one Muzarayi Institution of any magnitude in Mulbagal—the Anjaneya temple in the Kasaba which is richly endowed. There was considerable abuse of the trust money, and the public of Mulbagal and the neighbourhood have to thank the Deputy Commissioner for the energy displayed in stopping the abuse and ensuring a fair annual expenditure in repairing and improving the temple. The other places of worship are in ruins. The Matt of Sripadarayaswami is situated out of the town, a mile from it on the Madras High Road : the Matt is purely of sectarian interest and for the Madhvas.

The 18th July 1887.—*Mulbagal.*

This morning I rode out to Avani, visiting in the way the Virupakshipura temple now nearly in ruins.

2. Avani is of classic interest and a place of great *jatra*, on which occasion there is brisk trade. It is supposed to be the scene of Valmiki's *Tapas* where he received as his guest the goddess Sita when she was abandoned by Lakshmana in pursuance of Rama's orders. It was here that her sons Lava and Kusa grew up and showed fight when Rama and Lakshmana passed by, prior to the famous "*Aswamedha*" sacrifice. The legend has given importance and sanctity to various parts of the Avani Hill and the rocks lower down. The battle field is shown ; Sita's cave, Valmiki's grotto and Lava-Kusas' nursery, the little springs where the famous goddess Queen bathed and performed her ablutions are all pointed out and described with a veneration and sincerity very interesting to see. It was in a place like this and in the midst of the festival of Sivaratri that Miss. Anstey's people stood up in the public square to preach Christianity and to condemn Hinduism. I am not surprised that such proceedings make the mission unpopular.

3. From what I saw and heard in the neighbouring villages, the recent Survey settlement appears to have given general satisfaction in this part of the country.

4. In the afternoon I heard such representations as the people of this taluk had to make.

5. The first subject discussed was the restoration of Kodagi Tanks. I explained at some length the lines on which the probable future policy of the Government in this matter would be based.

6. The next complaint was against the alleged high rates of the recent Survey settlement. I explained to them how the rates adopted were in themselves extremely moderate, and how the increased assessment in nearly every case was due to ascertainment of correct areas of holdings by the operations of the survey. I took up the Akarabands of a few villages at random and examined the survey area and assessment of a few fields, and after ascertaining the old rates from the Shanbhogs present, found that in every case examined, the survey assessment was $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of what it would have been had we applied the old rates to survey areas. This seemed to convince the complainants somewhat of the moderation of the rates adopted ! I also showed to them that their allegation that the assessment of the poor dry land of their taluk was quite as high as that on the better dry lands of Chintamani was quite unfounded. The average dry assessment of Mulbagal was only Rs. 1—3—0 per acre, against Rs. 1—8—11 in Chintamani. As regards Mulbagal garden lands, the assessment was somewhat higher than in Chintamani (Rs. 6—7—0 per acre against Rs. 5—15—5). I explained that the higher assessment was obtained by adopting the same maximum rates for both taluks, and that the result must therefore be attributed to better soil and better water-supply. Some of the more intelligent among those present appeared to admit the fact of

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better water-supply. On the whole, I formed the opinion that the settlement has been fairly well received and that the complaint of high rates was due more to force of habit than to any real hardship. In some individual cases, it is probable that the occupants have added to their holdings more land than it is worth their while to keep upon any assessment whatever, but they are themselves responsible for this in a great measure, and moreover the sub-division of numbers which in this Taluk has been allowed on a very liberal scale has afforded relief in almost every case which really required relief. Some relief may be required for "*Dhruvapairu*" gardens newly planted, but such relief, where really required, must be granted not by reduction of assessment, but by a "Shraya" system. I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner accordingly.

7. It seems that in some cases charitable topes have been assessed. The occupants can resign them, and Government will undertake not to give them for cultivation to others.

8. Half assessment on waste wet lands was one of the things loudly asked for in this Taluk. The fact that it adjoins the Madras Presidency where crops are assessed partly accounts for this. I explained how it was impossible to revert to this very undesirable system.

9. The Muhammadan inhabitants asked for a Hindustani School. The matter will receive due attention on my return to Bangalore.

10. I directed the Chief Secretary to examine the Registers, &c., in the Taluk Cutcherry, and a copy of his memorandum is appended.

The 19th July 1887.—*Camp Srinivaspur.*

The road from Mulbagal to Srinivaspur runs through an extensive tract of waste and scrub jungle: there are only a few villages at great intervals: the soil however is good: diminished rain-fall and limited population explain the large expanse of arable waste.

2. On the way, the Jodidars of Madayanur complained that their Jodi tank had not been properly repaired by the Public Works Department, though they paid a heavy contribution of over Rs. 3,000. On inspecting the tank, it was evident that their complaint really was against a slight curtailment of catchment area by the exclusion of a contour channel which used to pass in front of the village and fill their tank. This channel now discharges below the bund. The drainage area commanded by it is possibly insignificant, but there is the fact that the tank has not filled for many years. It is probably a case of mere coincidences to which the relation of cause and effect is erroneously attributed. But the jodidars have contributed largely and were in strict right entitled to the maintenance of the existing order of things. This should be done if, under present circumstances, it is feasible at reasonable cost. I accordingly promised to refer the question for investigation to the Secretary, Public Works Department.

3. The jodidars also complained of high S sluice and lowering of kodi by breaching.

4. Srinivaspur is a place of recent date, having been built in the days of Dewan Purnaiya: it is regularly built; enjoys a healthy climate; possesses very good soil, both dry and wet; and carries on a brisk trade in grain. It gets rice from the Cuddapah side. The old village of Papanpalli is close to it and consists of tumble-down huts.

5. Srinivaspur is the head-quarters of the Chintamani Taluk Sub-Division. The ryots and merchants pressed the question of the reconstitution of the Taluk and I explained to them the obvious waste of power in sanctioning the proposition. The Sub-Division has barely Rs. 70,000 revenue, and its position in a corner will ever

be a drawback against it: the distant parts of Rayalpad to the north-east are not much further from Chintamani than they are from Shrinivaspur, and the reconstitution of a Taluk at Shrinivaspur would benefit neither the public nor the State revenue. Some small addition of strength to the Deputy Amildar's office here as elsewhere is apparently required.

6. In the evening, I inspected the Hebbetta tank which was breached by the Public Works Department when the Shrinivaspur tank was enlarged: according to levels the larger tank commands not only its own achkat but also the bed of the breached tank and its achkat; and if the Shrinivaspur tank fills, which it has not done except once in 10 years, there will be little room for complaint. There is complaint now and I cannot say it is altogether unreasonable. It was formerly a kodagi tank very much silted up, bund in many places thoroughly worn out and revetment for the most part buried under silt: the tank therefore cannot hold much water: the villagers promise to restore it gradually. The blocking up of the breach and the construction of a sluice are the only works they apply for, and I do not think there is any objection to the application being granted, if they will undertake to do the earthwork required to bring the bund up to a standard level. Such partial restriction would in effect convert the tank into a *Wud*, and it cannot affect the safety of tanks below. The work is of vital importance to the surrounding four or five villages who depend mainly upon this tank for watering their cattle, and the village wells have run dry ever since the tank was breached. I promised to give the application my best and favorable consideration. No built kodi exists and one is apparently not required.

7. A good jungle tract above the Srinivaspur tank was originally held by two or three influential individuals on Hulgaval tenure, paying an extremely trifling sum to Government and doing considerable damage to the trees. This arrangement existed in spite of orders to the contrary and the present Deputy Commissioner has rightly put an end to it and conserved the whole tract covering an area of 1,500 acres, and turned it into a plantation which is flourishing. The villagers of Shrinivaspur have no reasonable grounds for complaint as nearly 800 acres of land have been allotted to them at the survey settlement as free gomal land. There is besides any extent of arable waste whose hulbanni will more than supply the wants of the villagers.

The 20th July 1887.—*Srinivaspur.*

1. I heard the petitioners to-day, while the Chief Secretary examined the Sub-Division accounts and books. Copy of the Chief Secretary's Memorandum is appended.

2. Complaint was made that the abandonment of the Kambalpalli tank by the Public Works Department was productive of great inconvenience to the villagers. I am informed by the Deputy Commissioner that the Public Works Department consider the project for the restoration of this tank unremunerative. Government however is not called upon to spend any large sum on the tank. The sluice is all right and no kodi is required; all that the ryots want is permission to fill the breach and strengthen the bund. The villages in the neighbourhood suffer from want of water for men and cattle. Under such circumstances, the permission asked for may, I think, be given, especially as little other than earthwork is required and this earthwork the ryots seem to be willing to do. The question will accordingly be referred to the Public Works Department.

3. The inhabitants of Nambihalli and its surrounding villages complained that the kodi of the Nambihalli tank had been lowered by the Public Works Department and that a supply channel had been cut off and diverted. I promised to enquire into the matter.

4. The Holur tank breached in the heavy rains of Bahudhanya. An estimate has been prepared for its repair amounting to Rs. 24,000; but the work has not been undertaken owing to the inability of the inamdars who hold more than half of the wet lands under the tank to contribute a moiety of the cost. The tank is an important one and it is necessary that the repairs should be executed at once in the

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interests of the Government revenue and for the benefit of the surrounding population. If the inamdars are unable to pay their share of the cost of repairs, the wet lands belonging to them should be resumed and fully assessed, the difference between the jodi and the full assessment being annually credited towards the cost of repairs payable by the Inamdars. The Inam lands may be given back to the Inamdars after the debt with interest is thus liquidated.

5. The old system of giving out lands on reduced assessment on hulgaval tenure does not seem to have been in force to any considerable extent in this Sub-Division. One man alone complained that his patta hulgaval lands had been resumed by Government at the Survey settlement. I explained that hulgaval rates were not continued after the Survey, and that sufficient land was allotted for free pasturage for each village.

6. Owners of carts at Shrinivaspur complained of the imposition of tax on carts used by them for purposes of agriculture. I explained to them that such tax was levied on *all* carts in *all* municipalities, and that no exception could be made in their favor.

The 21*st July* 1887.—*Camp Chintamani.*

The Head-quarters of the Taluk: a large trading centre: the Komti class predominant, amongst whom are some of the wealthiest merchants and land-lords of the place; several private charitable and religious institutions exist here in good working order.

2. The Taluk including the Srinivaspur Sub-Division contains 786 villages, with a population of 65,307 souls. It covers an area of 594 square miles, and there are 910 tanks of all classes in it. There is no plantation besides the natural scrub jungles: several excellent tracts may be conserved for fuel supply.

3. A very large extent of wet land under tanks is waste, as much as $\frac{1}{3}$, owing to causes similar to those mentioned in my Memo on other taluks.

4. In the evening I inspected the town: the houses disappointed me, considering the wealth of the place: they are mostly mud houses, very poorly and in some instances very badly ventilated, streets not overclean and open spaces in the midst of towns and outside overgrown with weeds and the irrepressible prickly-pear: this shelter renders the place a public latrine: the state of the town is very little to the credit of the rich merchants, and the municipal activity is apparently not much. I think the town is overcrowded; if so, the Deputy Commissioner will allot building sites in the east or north of the town, though the south is the more eligible site for extension, but the inhabitants are averse to building on this side on grounds of supposed ill-luck. I inspected also the Taluk Cutcherry: the accommodation is considered insufficient for the record department.

5. The removal of the Taluk head-quarters from Srinivaspur to Chintamani is as just as it is popular.

6. There is a very large weekly market held in the open ground to the north of the town: the site is too small evidently for the purpose and the surrounding prickly-pear and accumulation of night-soil in different corners of this open must add considerably to the nuisance resulting from the very bad conservancy of the market ground. The Deputy Commissioner will select another site and press upon the Municipality the importance of daily conservancy.

7. The water-supply is not very satisfactory: attempt is being made to bring pure water from the tanks on a higher level and from the drainage of the neighbouring hills.

8. The facilities for the education of the children are not adequate. Being an important Taluk head-quarters, it should have an Anglo-Vernacular school for which there is a pressing application: grants by Government may also be given for a Sanskrit and a Girls' school.

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Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 6th August 1887.

The 22nd July 1887.—*Chintamani.*

In the afternoon, the Chief Secretary examined the Taluk accounts and books.

2. I gave a long hearing to what the people of the neighbourhood wished to say

3. The octroi and kodagi questions were brought forward and I repeated the observations elsewhere made. I however find that few kodagidars are anxious for the revival of the kodagi obligations though they would like to have the inams back.

4. The non-settlement of *Pancham hisse* tanks (a species of kodagi) came under discussion. It is not clear why this class of inams was not settled by the Inam Department and the question will be referred to the Inam Department with reference to para 8 of Chief Commissioner's Notification, dated 23rd January 1877. Under the old batayi system this class of inamdars used to get $\frac{1}{5}$ of the produce under their tanks. On the introduction of the Nagadiyath, this payment in kind was converted into a cash payment of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the assessment collected. In some cases, where the entire achkat was held by the *Pancham Hissedar* on patta, he was allowed to hold the land on a reduced assessment of $\frac{4}{5}$ of the full assessment On the introduction of the Survey settlement, the whole of the lands under such tanks are charged with the full assessment and the question of how the *Pancham Hissedars* should be compensated thus remains for disposal. The Deputy Commissioner will report such cases along with *Chautaya* cases to the Survey Superintendent.

5. "Honge leaves for manure ",was one of the subjects discussed. Government honge topes formerly in free private use have had to be reserved to the Government. The fact of free private use was a survival of the batayi system. On the substitution of the Nagadiyat, the use of leaves should have been charged for. Some suitable arrangement is however now necessary so as to enable the wet land cultivators to purchase the quantity of honge leaves they require for purposes of manure. The right to the honge leaves of some trees and, if necessary, of some topes also, should be annually sold in all parts of the Taluk with reference to the cultivation season and so as to allow of the use of leaves for manure. Other topes not so disposed of should be annually sold (later in the year) for the fruit. Where convenient, there should be a rotation as regards sale for leaves and sale for fruit, so as to ensure a period of rest to trees which may be used for leaves for a number of years. The arrangement should be distinctly noted in the No. I Statement of every village, and some simple rules regarding the mode of use should be prescribed. The Deputy Commissioner will obtain the advice of the Inspector General of Forests on the subject.

6. Great delay in the disposal of darkhasts is often due to an enquiry as to number and value of trees on the fields applied for. The Gida Patrik statement, if reliable, should furnish all information required to enable the Amildar to dispose of most darkhasts on the spot. These statements should be thoroughly verified within the next two or three years in every taluk by actual inspection during the Pahani season, and what lands should never be given out for occupancy, and what lands should be *sold* to darkhastdars should all be reguarly noted in the No. I Statement. I have explained to the Deputy Commissioner in detail what is required.

7. The Survey settlement has been very well received in this Taluk, and the people express unanimous satisfaction with the rates adopted.

8. There were complaints of reduction of kodi by Public Works Department in the case of Kurbar Amanikere, Hebbari Amanikere and Amani Arsikere. It is said that these tanks fill every year, but the water is found insufficient for the *achkat* which the Public Works Department has increased. The complaint of reduction of kodi level may be founded on misconception, but if more water can readily be stored without undue submersion, and more is really required, then the kodi level must be raised. The addition to achkat would seem to indicate the necessity for increased storage. The complaint regarding Nekkundi tank is that it seldom fills, because when restoring the tank, certain contour channels were excluded. These questions are referred to the D. P. W. Secretary for examination.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General), —dated 6th August 1887.

The 23rd July 1887.—*Camp Sidlaghatta.*

Sidlaghatta, considered to be one of the best taluks in the Kolar District. The Head-Quarters is a fairly large place, old, with mud-houses, even those of the wealthy sahukars and traders. One of these gentlemen has built a big chuttrum—the only accommodation for travellers—there being no Government feeding institution here. The drinking water-supply is good and there are two large tanks at each end of the town, east and west, which irrigate a considerable area.

2. Sidlaghatta is a settled taluk covering an area of 350 square miles with 377 tanks, that is, an average of a tank each square mile: 100 of these are large tanks though rather shallow. There are two large Plantations under the supervision of the Forest Department, while there are 58 minor reserved tracts looked after by the Revenue authorities.

3. The irrigable area of the whole taluk is 10,626 acres, of which 6,252 acres are cultivated: the large extent of 4,374 acres is waste. Cultivation as far as it has gone is valuable: sugar-cane and mulberry form the chief items: well-irrigation is very general, and the cost of a well is very moderate and within the means of almost every ryot. The Tigalars have a large colony in the Head-Quarters and in the larger villages, and grow garden produce and are characteristically industrious. A very large trade in flowers which are sent as far as Bangalore.

4. Kodagi tanks are all minor ones and there is no question connected with them.

5. I inspected the town in the evening: there is a Kanarese School and a Hindustani School, both of them well appreciated. The Kanarese boys read Jaimini very well and understood what they read: Arithmetic and Geogtaphy fair. The Sanskrit School is promising. The Muhammadan classes are well taught by their Hindustani teacher: the Head Master is very popular, and has, by his individual efforts and personal influence, gathered a few girls and formed a class: this is quite a novel feature and the teacher deserves credit for his success.

6. The Taluk Books were examined by the Chief Secretary and his memo is appended.

7. The petitioners were not many: no new general questions came under notice. The ryots appeared to be in a prosperous condition and very contented.

The 24th July 1887.—*Camp Jangamkote.*

In the morning I inspected the Balla tank. It has been brought up to standard by the Government, but the ryots have not done the turfing and the annual earthwork required. The Amildar promises to get this done as soon as rain falls. The tank seldom fills. The atchkat land is much prized, but only a quarter of it is occupied, because of insufficient water. The tank has a large catchment area, but the Government casuarina and other plantations appear to absorb much of what rain falls on the catchment. There is now no remedy for this. The people however are very anxious for a contour channel once in operation: I walked along this channel and have formed the opinion that their neglect in the past has led to its present ruined condition. But they are now willing to contribute the large sum of Rs. 1,000, and the work is one which must be done.

2. I walked through Jangamkota, apparently not a very prosperous town and full of Vaidiki Brahmans, who asked for a grant-in-aid to the local Sanskrit School. The town was founded by the first Chikkarayal Timmegauda (ancestor of the present Punganur Zamindar), who, with six other Morasu Vakkaligars, came from Kanchi and founded Kolar and Hoskota in the beginning of the 15th century. This family ruled over the east and north portions of the Kolar District, till driven to Punganur by the Mahrattas in the middle of the 17th century.

3. In the evening I inspected the large Bhadranakere tank across S. Pinakini.

4. Visited Vadigenahalli, a mercantile town of some importance. The trade is in the hands of the Lingayets, an industrious class of people in this part of the

country. The chief man is the descendant of the well known Appaiyasami Chetti, whose princely charity is very well kept up by his son Maligappa : the family is supposed to be the survivors of the Chikkarayal Pallegars who ruled this part of the country under the Vijayanagar dynasty. Appaiyasami Chetti has built two big chuttrums, two temples on a large scale and restored an old temple at a cost probably of upwards of a lakh. Maligappa requested that His Highness might be moved to recognize the charity by some grant. He requested that the tax on an oil-mill (7 Rs. a year), the proceeds of which he has devoted to the use of the temple, might be remitted as Inam. The request is very moderate and reasonable, and I promised to submit it for the favorable notice of His Highness the Maharaja

The 25th July 1887.—*Camp Hoskote.*

On the way from Jangamkote to Hoskote, some of the villagers of Theniyur and Bendiganhalli complained that the kodi of their tank was lowered by the Public Works Department and that therefore the tank does not retain sufficient water. Upon further enquiry, others of them including the Patel (a straight-forward intelligent man) admitted that their tank seldom filled and that raising the kodi level was of little use. It appears that there were two contour channels which formerly used to bring in a large quantity of water and that they are both now out of action. The people are most anxious for the restoration of at least the North contour channel and are willing to do all earthwork required if Government will restore some breaches. Their request appears to deserve consideration and the matter is referred to the Public Works Department Secretary for investigation.

2. The rear slope of bund is not turfed throughout and in places is cut up by the rain. The ryots have recently been doing some of the necessary earthwork, and they admit that they have neglected this obligation for the past 2 or 3 years, and moreover have allowed cattle to walk on the rear slope. They complain however of the grass on the rear slope being sold by auction instead of being left to the villagers. I have had similar complaints elsewhere also. The free use of grass on the rear slope of tanks is an old concession, and though small is much prized. Moreover it follows almost logically from the ryots' obligation to turf and maintain the rear slopes. The Deputy Commissioners will be requested to issue needful instructions accordingly, providing however that the grass shall be cut and removed, and cattle never allowed to graze on the rear slope. The right to this grass must of course be apportioned among the villagers according to the division of the length of bund for purposes of maintenance.

3. The villagers of Sulibele met me on the way. They are evidently satisfied with what is being done to their tanks.

4. In the afternoon I inspected the Hoskote *Amanikere* tank. Some loud complaints were made that the East distribution channel as newly made runs on a lower level than before and that much wet land is thus thrown out of cultivation. There must exist some good reason for the lower level adopted, but no one present (not even the Amildar) could say what it is. I walked along the new channel to some distance, and I am satisfied that the complaint is well founded. Some 80 odd acres of wet land have to be converted into dry, because of the lower level of the irrigating channel. On engineering grounds, the lower level may be justifiable, but we have no right to interfere with vested rights or to reduce the value of property. The value of the 80 acres (converted from wet into dry) has probably been reduced fully 75 per cent, and we must devise some means of remedying this or compensating the owners for deterioration of the value of their property.

The 26th July 1887.—*Hoskote.*

This morning Major Kensington arrived from Bangalore, and we drove out to see the tank. It appears that the lower level of the East Channel was fixed so as to utilize *all* water in the tank, and thus to ensure a more permanent water-supply to such lands as are commanded by it. This is quite right, but something must be done also for the other lands which were commanded by the old higher channel and which therefore enjoyed a water-supply though somewhat precarious. Major

Kensington, who has an intimate acquaintance with the work, thinks it would be easy to give a branch channel so as to command these lands. The question will be referred to the Public Works Department for further investigation. With reference to cost of additional work required, as well as the quantity of land which thereby would continue to remain as wet, I have asked the Deputy Commissioner, through Mr. Panchanatha Rao, to furnish the Public Works Department with full information on the latter point.

2. There is much dissatisfaction with the distribution sluices put down. The Public Works Department are doing the needful to remedy the existing defects, but the work must be done expeditiously so as to benefit the present crop.

3. In the afternoon, the inhabitants from various parts of the Taluk came up to see me. They had no representations of a general nature to make, except of course the vexed *Kodagi* question. The majority do not ask for revival of the Kodagi obligation, but are dissatisfied with the Inam Settlement as regards rate of quit-rent imposed. The Nandagudi family complain that their inams for "*construction and up-keep*," though supported by sannads, were confirmed at ½ quit-rent for one life only. Appugauda complains similarly and produces a sannad which shows that the grant was for "restoration and up-keep." What "restoration" must be regarded as "construction" is probably a point not discussed in the Inam Department. I shall discuss the subject with Colonel Grant on my return to Bangalore.

4. Some Inamdars claimed a payment on account of toddy revenue, *in cases in which their toddy trees are not used by the Government contractors.* I explained to them that such a claim was unreasonable and that they were at liberty to use the toddy of their trees for manufacture of jaggory as permitted by the Excise Act, but that the contractor could not be required to pay for trees which he had no occasion to use. This point must be fully explained by a Circular as much misapprehension appears to exist in all *Maidan* Districts.

5. B. Sham Rao of Hosakote and 11 others complained against Amildar Tirumal Rao. I examined the complainants at some length and recorded such examination. I also took down the Amildar's explanation. The complaint is chiefly to the effect that—

1*st*. the Amildar has made use of undue influence in buying wood in his Taluk for the house he is building at Bangalore ;

2*ndly*. he has obtained a present of 50,000 bricks from the Government Public Works Department contractor to whom he supplied Government fuel at a nominal cost ;

and 3*rdly*. he has allowed undue liberty to Gumasta Sriramji, and public money has been misappropriated and misused.

6. The Amildar attributes the complaint to the instigation of Taluk minor officials who are jealous of Sriramji.

7. It was quite evident that the Amildar has acted with much indiscretion at least, and that Sriramji has been allowed to use the authority of the Amildar and to assume functions which should never have been entrusted to him. The whole complaint must be further investigated before definite conclusions can be arrived at, and the proceedings held will accordingly be referred to Major Macintire for a full enquiry.

General observations on the Kolar District.—27th July 1887.

This morning I returned to Bangalore after an absence of a fortnight spent chiefly in the Kolar District. I have formed a highly favorable opinion of the general condition of the District. The ryots are more industrious than in any other part of the Province. Nowhere are tanks so numerous and nowhere do the people prize them as they do in this District. The raising of wet crops from tanks, from tanks *and*

23

wells, from streams and from wells only, is very general, and the people as elsewhere do not neglect wet crops which require so much industry and attention, and are not content merely with dry crops which require next to no care on the part of the cultivator. The water-lifts used are of the usual primitive kind and it would be desirable to familiarize them with improved ones, such as some modified Persian wheel, the round kapile, &c.

The silk industry shows signs of revival and mulberry cultivation is extending. The decline of the industry was due to certain unknown causes which led to such general destruction of the worm. Now the worm is again healthy and is extensively propagated. The industry deserves every encouragement, and the Deputy Commissioners will be requested to make such proposals as they may consider suitable. The abolition of the Mohatarfa tax on the industry is the least that should be done immediately.

About Sidlaghatta and Devanhalli the potato is largely cultivated. The seed distributed by Mr. Ricketts is much prized as it does not deteriorate like the Poona seed after one or two crops. The more extensive distribution of the better seed is desirable, and Mr. Ricketts will be requested to give the Deputy Commissioners such information and help as they may require.

I have been favorably impressed with the general administration of the Kolar District. In the matter of revenue arrears, I am not satisfied with what has been done in some of the Taluks. In this matter, however, the whole District labors under a special disadvantage. Since 1876, the work of revenue collection fell into a condition of demoralization, partly owing to the famine, and partly to other causes into the details of which it is not necessary to enter here. The jamabandi of Bahudanya is responsible for much of the confusion which afterwards resulted. That jamabandi, in this as in other Districts, was based not upon the result of the Jamabandi officer's or even the Amildar's enquiry and investigation, but rather upon the interested recommendations of village servants. The result was that the revenue proposed to be remitted had often been received and misappropriated by the village servants, and generally the poor ryot received no consideration or help, except of course where it was impossible to recover anything from him. The utter demoralization and confusion which naturally resulted from this state of things were, in other Districts, promptly remedied in Pramadi and Vikrama, but in this District, little or nothing was done in this direction, except during the past two or three years, and the Government accounts were encumbered with heavy arrears set down for recovery but generally irrecoverable, as well as with those set down for remission but recoverable without hardship. Nor indeed were prompt measures taken to reduce the balances in the books by obtaining sanction for remission of such as should be remitted. A comparison of the collection figures of this and other Districts for a few pre-famine and post-famine years convinces me that the percentage of both decline during the famine and recovery after the famine was much lower in this District than in similarly affected other Districts. Much has been done in this District during the past three years as the Demand, Collection and Balance returns show, but I have had to point out to the Deputy Commissioner that the system followed by him is the reverse of expeditious and is not calculated to foster in his Amildars a due sense of their proper responsibility in the matter, and that the amount of detailed investigation and information insisted upon is often harassing and such as makes a subordinate office somewhat indifferent as to the final result. On the other hand, I must confess that the Deputy Commissioner has been rather unfortunate in the Assistants sent for his help in revenue work. Either he is incapable of working them sufficiently, or they are incapable of giving him their loyal help or feeling any zeal in the work allotted to them. Again the Amildars of the new school of educated young men do not take sufficient pains to master the practical details of their revenue work. They make very good Magistrates but are rather indifferent Revenue officers. I have noticed this with regret in other Districts, and what I saw in this District has merely confirmed what I observed elsewhere. Some detailed instructions are required for the disposal of revenue arrears in Kolar, and I hope to be able to draw them up ere long.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan.

APPENDIX.

MEMORANDA BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF TALUK CUTCHERRIES EXAMINED.

The 14th July 1887.—Malur Taluk.

1. The Amildar (Shamaiengar) joined this Taluk in November 1886.

2. The Sheristadar is also new to the Taluk. He was of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and was promoted to the present post in April 1886.

3. The balance in the Treasury on the date of inspection was Rs. 7,000 odd. The transactions are small.

4. The Comptroller's Circulars are regularly filed and the registers and accounts are accurately kept. In the Register of Currency Notes, sales of Notes to the Amildar are shown as "Sarkar" on the ground that the Notes were given to him in disbursing his pay. This should be shown as "private" transaction.

5. The darkhast registers show considerable delay in their disposal; delay some times of a year; the darkhasts of 1886—87 are all pending decision with few exceptions. This unsatisfactory state is due to the culpable neglect of the Shekdars in sending up their reports on the applications referred to them by the Amildar; the Shekdars require very strict looking after; they do not send in periodical statements of unanswered references and the Amildar's repeated orders seem to have no effect. Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this point.

6. There is batayi cultivation to a small extent. The A and B lists are correctly written up, this item will disappear on the early introduction of the Survey Settlement.

7. The lists of references from the District to the Taluk show 282 as the balance up to the end of June, of which 40 references belong to 1886 and 242 to the current year; the Amildar says that early steps will be taken to reduce this figure considerably. The references to the District from the Taluk are 40 only.

8. The Criminal and Police work is very light. No crime is pending detection. The registers and diaries seem to be properly written up. There was no prisoner in the lock-up.

The 15th July 1887.—Kolar Taluk.

1. The Taluk Treasury had a very small balance; being the Head-Quarters Station of the District, all surplus cash is remitted to the larger District Treasury. The books (Gumasta's and Shroff's) are correctly written up.

2. The Darkhast Registers show here even greater delay than in Malur. The Shekdars are greatly wanting in discipline and the Jamabandi officer's attention does not seem to have been drawn to this grave irregularity during the last settlement.

3. The D. C. B. statement shows an uncollected arrears of Rs. 61,000 odd, excluding the amount of Rs. 15,000 odd outstanding on account of Kodagi quit-rent. The arrears of Iswara and Bahudhanya amount to only Rs. 330 odd. This should be recovered at once, or written off the accounts if proper grounds exist.

4. The Taluk has 4,000 khandis of land under Batayi cultivation. The average extent cultivated is about 100 khandis yearly.

I examined the A and B lists of some of the villages and found them in the prescribed form.

5. There was only one prisoner in the Lock-up under remand; the delay in the disposal of the case was due to the absence of the Amildar on leave. Under such contingencies, the case ought to be taken up by another Magistrate.

The 18th July 1887.—Mulbagal Taluk.

1. The Taluk having just been settled, the Durkhasts have all been disposed of at the settlement.

2. The Treasury accounts are all well written up: the Sheristadar knows his work.

The Deposit (Receipt) Register contains numerous unadjusted items pending orders from the District. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this. Most of the items are amounts paid by purchasers of building sites and dry trees and Government kandayam land sold in consequence of the occupant's default—in all which proceedings the sales await the Deputy Commissioner's confirmation. There is considerable delay in the confirmation which ought to be avoided. The Deputy Commissioner may, very advantageously and without being out of order, permit Amildars to confirm the sales in all ordinary cases: sales of building sites and dry trees that do not fetch more than Rs. 5 or [illegible] may very properly be left to the Amildar for closing by confirmation, Deputy Commissioner having the right of cancelling the sales in appeals duly preferred. Some definite rule upon this point is required.

3. Unanswered lists from Shekdars are received and examined.

4. The Survey accounts are written up, and the examination of the accounts of three villages was satisfactory. They are neatly written, fair, clear and no erasures and corrections.

5. The heavy work of the Survey settlement [illegible] to a great extent explain the heavy unanswered reference lists of correspondence with the District.

6. The Demand Collection Balance accounts show the heavy arrears of Rs. 86,000 nearly, of which the sum of Rs. 56,000 odd belongs to 1885—86, while to years previous to 1886—87 belongs the balance of Rs. 30,000. This is exclusive of Rs. 4,300 recommended by the Inam Commissioner and Rs. 16,000 nearly of Kodagi quit-rent uncollected under Government orders. The Deputy Commissioner is untiring in his efforts to collect the arrears.

The 20th July 1887.—Srinivaspur Sub-Division.

1. The Sub-Division has just been settled and the accounts in the prescribed Survey forms are all written up.

2. The correspondence registers show no arrears to speak of.

3. The darkhasts received in the year 1886—87 were 1548, of which 1,500 have been disposed of. In the current year 81 were received and 16 of them have been finally settled.

4. The records are kept in fair order.

5. I shall give particulars of the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Sub-Division in my Memo on the Chintamani Taluk where the accounts of the Sub-Division are kept.

26

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 6th August 1887.

The 22nd July 1887.—Chintamani Taluk.

1. The balance in the Treasury—Rs. 10,193—7—1.

2. The Treasury Books correctly written up.

3. Currency Note registers show that notes are freely sold to the public: there is good demand for them owing to extensive trade dealings between Chintamani and other important centres of trade.

4. Comptroller's Circulars are filed in order.

5. Being a recently-settled taluk, there are no darkhasts pending disposal. The settlement accounts are correctly preserved.

6. At the time of inspection, there was a Shanbhog paying remittance into the Treasury: I examined his books and found they were well understood.

7. Deposit Receipt Registers show several old items unadjusted. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this point.

8. The Records are well arranged and properly kept. I compared the contents of some of the daftars with the Registers and found them tally.

9. The D. C. B. statement shows heavy arrears, Rs. 1,30,000 nearly: this is to some extent due to Phut Pahani and other work of the Survey Settlement introduced this year. But this cannot explain the nearly Rs. 96,000 arrears of the *past* years: the Amildar's best efforts should be devoted to this important point.

The 23rd July 1887.—Sidlaghatta Taluk.

1. Balance in the Treasury, 8,000 Rs. odd.

2. No currency notes are supplied from the Huzur Treasury, the receipts from the traders being more than amply for the demand: currency notes are received by them as advance payment for their sugar-cane crop.

3. There are not many items of unadjusted deposits.

4. Darkhasts disposed of very promptly as a rule.

5. D. C. B. statement shows nearly Rs. 39,000 as arrears to be recovered: the total jamabandi of the Taluk is Rs. 1,49,000.

No. 2682-94—70, DATED 6TH AUGUST 1887.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Inspector Generalof Forests, Educational Secretary, Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Bangalore Districts, for needful action.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Secretary, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Forests.
The Educational Secretary.
The Comptroller.
The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District.
Do do Bangalore District.
Copy to the Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.

Rec'd 5/9

27

Sec'y Chief Secy

9/9.

REVENUE-FORESTS.

(General Serial No. 31.)

1887.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
4105
8-9-87
88

From

The Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

To The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore

Dated 6 September 1887

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No

General No. 1285

R. F. No. 88

With reference to the matter of Honga leaves for manure in the Kolar District, states that Ryots should take up the numbers of land in which Honga trees grow or if necessary plant out such trees.

Subd

The Ryots have long used the leaves unchecked: The Jurisdiction of the Forest Dept. will be unobjectionable but care should be taken to guard the Govt. rights. R.F.

11/9

I approve & see that the Insp. Genl. says & admit that I cannot agree with him that Ryots of Kolar can possibly manage to cultivate without Honga leaves for wet lands. Some of these lands have almost come to be regarded as land attached for service of wet lands in the neighbourhood. No one understands the exact points better than Col. Grant. Send him the papers and ask for his opinion as to what rules he would propose & what restrictions he would prescribe.

4/11/87

Survey No. 47.5

7495

1888.

From

The Superintendent
Mysore Revenue Survey

To The Chief Secretary to
Dewan of Mysore

Dated
Despatched } 19th January 1888.
Received

ENCLOSURES No. 7

No. 862 of 1888.

Proposing certain Rule regarding the leaves of the trees in Govt waste la. used by ryots in the Dt as manure for their lands.

24/1.

Under s 24 of the Forest Reg., the right to cut collect and carry away branches of unreserved trees for manure and litter, is one of the privileges allowed by law to a cultivating ryot. No unnecessary restrictions ought to be imposed against the enjoyment of such privilege. If a ryot abuses the privilege, he is liable to punishment under s 40. I would not interfere with the long existing

in each suit. If the Dy Com considers that there has been an indiscriminate felling or cutting in any particular locality and that the privilege should be withdrawn from such locality he may move the Govt under s 75 to withdraw the privilege.

The rules and restrictions proposed by the Supdt of Survey & the Dy Com seem unnecessary.

As the question is one of great importance I circulate the papers to my colleagues in Council for favor of their opinion.

C. Rasanatha Chetty
Dewan

25. 1. 88

I agree with Mr Thumbuchetty in the first part of his opinion, but instead of authorising the Dy Commr to withdraw the privilege in any particular locality, I would recommend the issue of a Proclamation prohibiting the destruction of trees on pain of being fined.

30/1/88 PW

Each Revt Dist Dy Comr

he is permitted to cut Leaves of Hungary Trees for the purpose of mowing his wet holdings and I also think that these cultivators should be made to understand that any infringement against the privileges will be severely dealt with.—

31st January 1888.

Submit to Dewar for action — as he returns —

31/1/88

Put up forest Rules (1)

"What is a Dt Forest? (2)

What the Rights rights & privileges in such forests. (3)

21-5-88

(1) Rules of 8th June 1878 submitted

(2) Please see Sec 1, Clause 2 of the said Rules

(3) Please see Sec 24 of the Rules — for Nature of Rights Privileges prohibited under the old Forest Rules, please see 146 & 147 of the old Revenue Manual herewith submitted.

Inspector General of Forests and Plantations in Mysore.

Section

File No.

Subject

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

Dated 27th October 1911

Endorsement No.

1911

Forge & Furnace-charcoal leaves for manure

Inspr.-Genl's opinion:

Furnace charcoal may perhaps be altogether changed from the best of vegetable produce.

Forge - Rules of [illegible] the first instance be tried for Kolar & Tumkur [illegible] feet or so, [illegible] be inserted [illegible] lopping or [illegible] prescription [illegible] Rules of 1907 [illegible] Officers list to be [illegible] both except [illegible] restrictions.

Kolar Dy. Cs. [illegible] to range Forest Officer [illegible] price of [illegible]

Kolar - [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Submitted
The further proceedings may be awaited. MSK
1/7/92

Sri R Somasekhara Rao
Perhaps some remark may be made that to collect the next statistics for 5 villages of 2 Hobli next taluk miles or a subject so well known locally need not take this time which it is apparently taking. [illegible]
2/7

Order

The Govt approve of the action of the Dy Com. He is requested to submit his report as soon as possible
[illegible]
12/7/92

Rev Asst Sec 2/7

Drafted.
RR
13/7

(General Serial No. 30.)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
3649
27 JUN. 92
144

189 7

From The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar district

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 22nd June 1892

Despatched 24th Do

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 1260
No. 276

In reply to Subject No. 152.

SUBJECT.

Reporting on the "Honge Leaves" to be granted to the Ryots for the cultivation of wet lands.

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

Report
Ref. Min 27/6/92
Sir Submitted [illegible] 28/6

B1
29-6-92

(General Serial No. 30.)

32

9

1893. 14849.

16 JUN. 93

R3663

From The Deputy Commissioner Kolar District

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 13th June 1893

Despatched 14th Do.

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 4057

No. 1007

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Reporting on the leasing out to Ryots for the current year, the Hongé trees standing on Government unoccupied lands at 1-12- per 100.

Rev Mess

Draft order Para 1. adopted 16/6 vide as 2- Pendency awaited for Rs 27/12 16/6 Draft Vide 28/12 forwarded

---

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

Re Resume no 10389 dy 28/12/93 RA 285

Read 16/6

33

(General Serial No. 90.) 12

1894. 18523 12 JUN 94 J 1691

From The Dy: Commissioner Kolar District

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 13 June

Despatched 16 June

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 4557 } 1893-94
No. 1108 }

In reply to Chief Secy's Memo: No 26315 J 1470 *dated* 4 Substant.

SUBJECT

Reports upon the present system of leasing out the Dongé trees &c

Just

17/6/94

Read: 18/6 The reply of the Dept Conr. does not run on the lines suggested by the representation for a 10 yrs lease with the Dewan Conr a good one. The D Mont. suggests altogether a new Course

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office). Submitted through the Rev. Branch for orders. R 18/6

Submitted for orders.

12/7 D D 22/6

34

Rev – Records.

Put up Refs –
The last orders passed
on the Kolar Distt
Ref: on the subject are
Reqd 16/7/95.

Rev. Records.
Please put up the refee quoted.

16/7 Bn
Recd. 17/7.
Seen
17/7/95

Subject No: 256 of
Decern Rep: Assembly
1893.
File No: 285 of 1892
is put up
A uniform rate,
of Rs: 1 " 12 " 0 per 100 Hongé
trees is being tentatively
levied in the Kolar Distt.
Please see Dewan's
Refs in subject No: 256
(Paper 11 A) & Paper No: 5
The matter is pending
final orders
Submitted for orders
18/7/95: Rev 20/7

(General Serial No. 15)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. Gl. No. 361 No. R 25 16 JUL. 95 DEWAN'S OFFICE

From The Deputy Commissioner Chikaldrug R 270 1/2

To The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 12 July 95

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 6.

General No. 34
No. 26

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Submitting certain suggestions in regard to the levy of duty on Honge leaves – &c – &c.

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

References put up.
17/7/95.

35

(16)

Submitted to the
Revenue Commission

The question is a large one & has been several times discussed at the Representatives Assembly meetings. Papers 8 & 14 show that a tem-porary arrangement has been sanctioned for the Kolar Dt. The question will have to be dealt with as a general one — In the mean-time it seems to me that the question does not arise for decision as regards the Chittledrug Dt alone. That is a dry District & Madras cultivation is not in advance. Hence loans are not in great demand there as elsewhere. The Dy Comr may in my humble opinion be told that pending

36

The final settlement of this large question the practice of selling the right of collection by public auction need not be disturbed - C.

20-7-95-

Rather than
we should
may adopt an
intermediate course
& reduce the fees
each cart from 1-0-0
to 1 rupee -
& drivers may be
taken away
without enquiries -
Reports & Chiefs
of Corps
are to survey
Sirdar's rules by
another order
& call upon the
Corps to
favour the forest
with their views
regarding these
rules

Draft
ecd 29-7-95

26.7.95

Minute
29/7/95 Drafted 30/7

No 1285/88 4105/88 7C (3)

Office of the Inspector General of Forests
And Plantations in Mysore

Section Agri
File No 18/1887
Serial No 1

Bangalore 8th September 1887.

From

L. Ricketts Esquire
Inspector General of Forests
And Plantations in Mysore

To

R. Vijayindra Rao Esquire
Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Sir,

The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar having made a reference to me in the matter of "Hongay leaves for Manure" as alluded to in page 13, para 5, of Proceedings of the Dewan dated 6th August 1887, I have the honor to state that I have had a personal Conference with Mr Sooba Rao on the subject with the following result.

We are both of opinion that (a) if the

the Ryots want Hongay leaves for Manure they must take up the Numbers or fields in which such trees are growing and if necessary they can easily plant out more trees as they grow up very freely; that (b) in Government waste, leaves of Hongay trees should not be cut. Lopping trees for the leaves must and will eventually stunt their growth and to the extent of making them incapable of bearing anything like a crop of fruit or pods so useful for the making of oil with its refuse of oil cake which is a very valuable Manure; that (c) if trees on Government waste are allowed to be cut for leaves, more than the leaves viz: twigs and branches will be taken away, especially in places where firewood is dear and which is now the case in almost the whole of the Kolar District, that (d) selling annually the right to Hongay leaves in certain localities

would

would, as in the case of pasture lands at times, mostly benefit influential classes or people and be of little or no advantage to the poorer ryots; that (c) in other words the Ryots should grow their own Hongay trees and which it is so easy for them to do.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

Inspector General

of Forests.

69

(General Serial No. 31.)

188

From

To Supt of Forests Survey

Section April

File No 1287

Serial No 2

Dated 14/12/87

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 5230

No. 64

Sir forwarding herewith ~~[illegible]~~ letter No. 1285/88 of the 8th September 1887 from the Inspector General of Forests, regarding the leases of the Mangé trees in Govt waste lands by the Ryots in the Kolar District being used as manure for their wet lands, has the honor to request his opinion as to what rules he would propose and what restrictions he would prescribe.

(to be returned)

By order

No. 862 747 1887 5

Survey Supdt's Office
Bangalore 19th January
1888

To,

The Chief Secretary
to the Durbar of
Mysore

Section Repl. to the Durbar of Mysore
File No 1 87
Serial No 3

Sir,

I have the honor to ac-
-knowledge the receipt of
your Docket No. 5230/64 of the
16th December last forward-
-ing original letter* No.
1285/88 of the 8th September/87
from the Inspector General
of Forests, regarding the
leaves of the Mango trees
in Government waste lands
being used by Ryots in
the Kolar District, as

manure

* herewith returned.

manure for their wet lands,
and asking me for my
opinion as to what rules I
would propose and what
restrictions I would prescribe.

2 The subject under
reference appears to me to be
one of vast importance. The
Inspector General sums up
his proposals by the suggestion
that the Ryots should grow
their Mauge trees. In the
first place, in order to
obtain the necessary leaf
manure the Ryots would,
under this view of the case,
have to take up the lands
in which Mauge trees are

at

at present growing for it
cannot be supposed that, in
the face of long existing
freedom to collect the leaves
for manure, the Ryot is
likely to have the trees in
his own lands. He would
have to take up land which
is now, for the most part,
unassessed waste and if
these lands were granted to
him he would hold them to
the exclusion of others who
had hitherto been taking
the leaf manure as well as
himself, and if he got the
trees into his possession he
might of course, by the
terms of the Survey Guar-
=antee, do what he liked

with

with them. 4 Some Ryots have no doubt already got lands in their possession on which Mouge trees are growing but many others have to go, as they have always done hitherto, to the waste lands at the nearest point to their wet lands for the leaf manure they require. No Ryot will go, for bona fide purposes of obtaining Mouge leaves for manure, further than he can help but leaves he must have. If a Ryot applied to take up land with a number of Mouge trees standing upon it his application would be refused and yet

under

the Ryot must grow his own Mowga trees, he must have the lands applied for or go without leaves, which latter alternative we know would mean, in many instances, the resignation of his wet lands. I cannot help thinking that permission to take up waste lands containing Mowga trees would do more real damage to the wood of the country than the continuance of the present custom, for the holder could use the trees for any purpose he pleased.

3 I quite acknowledge the importance of the objects aimed

aimed at by the Inspector
General but I am equally
aware of the importance of
not checking wet cultivation,
to the great sacrifice of
Government Revenue, by
hampering the reasonable
use of Mowa leaves by un=
= necessary restrictions.

4 It would be a grave
mistake to put the power of
regulating the taking of the
leaves by the wet cultivators,
in the hands of the Patel or
any person, influential or
otherwise, which would certain=
-ly be the case if the right
to collect leaves and branches
be sold annually to the villagers

as proposed by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter No 168/90 of the 5th May 1886 to my address (copy attached). Each Ryot should have the privilege of going to the trees within reasonable distance of his wet field where he has always been accustomed to go, and of taking the leaves in the usual manner ("Kudgol Soppu" is the word generally used to designate lopping allowed) and each Ryot must, in his own individuality, be liable for any breach of privilege.

5 I do not think it advisable to do more than lay down that for the present, as a tentative measure if necessary

= ary the following rules shall be observed.

(1) The cultivator of wet lands may collect the leaves and small branches of the Mauge tree for the "bona fide" purposes of manure.

(2) He shall not collect leaves and branches from any Mauge tree in a locality in which the trees have not hitherto been used for that purpose, nor at an unreasonable distance from his wet lands nor shall he touch any road-side Mauge trees, nor any in ornamental public Topes.

(3) He may gather the fallen blossoms or flower of the Honge tree in the recognized Soppu lands and, with the permission of the Forest Department, even beyond that limit.

(4) The fruit of the Honge trees situated beyond the limits of the recog= = nized Soppu lands may be sold annually for the whole Taluk, or village by village, as may seem most desirable, but the Contractor shall not interfere in any way with the trees used, under the above rules, for "Soppu".

6 (iv) The permission in Rule 3 to collect the fallen flower of the tree is in accordance with present practice but it is more a question for the Forest Officers to decide than one within my province. The fines for infringement of above rules either by the Contractor or by the wet cultivators should be added to the rules, as specified.

7 I am quite aware that the distinction between localities where the wet cultivators may and may not gather leaves and small branches of the Mouge trees is not sufficiently clearly

clearly drawn in the above somewhat general rules but there are at present no means of drawing the line more clearly. At the expense of a little trouble at one or two of the annual jama-bandies the Revenue Officer might note the Survey Numbers which, from their distant position with reference to the wet lands, are obviously indicated for the Ryots requirements in the shape of leaf manure, and in these Numbers, which might be noted in the "Khatwar" form, any lopping might be strictly

by prohibited. 16

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant
J Hunt
Supt Mysore Rev. Survey

No 168 5(A)
90

Deputy Commrs Office
Kolar District

Dated 5th May /86

No. Endr 5863

The Superintendent
of Revenue Survey

Sir,

In reply to your letter
No. 243 of the 16th June last, I
have the honor to state that as
observed by you, there is no
systematic arrangement at the
villages in this District in re=
=gard to the utilization by Ryots
of the leaves of Mango trees on
Government unoccupied lands for
purposes of manure. The reckless
felling of branches under the
pretext of taking the leaves,
acts detrimentally to the Govern=
=ment revenue derivable from
annual

annual sale of the Mowge funds
under the head of Amraoji.

2 Mr. Krishnanger, late
Deputy Commissioner of the
District, seems to have passed
on the representation of the
Ryots an order to the effect
that as the Ryots would be put
to much hardship if totally pro-
= hibited from appropriating the
leaves, they may be allowed
to take the leaves growing on
side branches and on the off
shoots not connected with the
main stem of Mowge trees.

3 The new Forest Regulation
and rules now under contemplation
will perhaps, it is believed, make
a provision on the subject.

4

4 In the meantime, I am
of opinion, that with a view to
protect Government interests,
and check the indiscriminate
lopping of the branches the right
to collect the leaves and fruits
of Mowa trees may be annually
either sold or leased out to
the villagers for a lumpsum
not less than the average
amount of Amanji Revenue
collected during the past 3 or
5 years, taking into consider=
=ation the circumstances of the
village and the prospective
yield of young trees which
may come into bearing with=
= in a short time. In case it is
leased out, the lease amount
payable to Government should
be distributed among the Ryots

of

of the village VD proportion
to the assessment of wet lands
in their holdings respectively.
In either case, the contractors
or lessees should not be permitted
to cut any branches of the trees
for the purpose of taking their
leaves for manure.

I have &c.
sd/ C. Saab Row
Deputy Commissioner

Copy.
W. Grant
Supdt. Mysore Rev.
Survey

21 6

Order.

No. 3899/120 D/4th July 1891

Section Agri for manure
File No 1-87 at
Serial No 4

The very early & careful attention of the Deputy Commr of the Kolar District is drawn to subjects Nos 152, 139, 145 & 165, (Hongé leaves for manure) brought up at the meeting of the Dasara Representative Assembly held in October last, and the Deputy Commissioner is requested to submit a draft of rules on the lines indicated in the Dewans reply on subject No. 152.

2. The Deputy Commissioner will select five typical villages and work out the financial results of the rules he would propose, and compare the same with present realizations from sale of Hongé produce.

with his report

To
The Dy Commr Kolar Distt

Dated 4 July 91
Chief Secy

MBK.

1/
8.6

H.

77

1891

Lo.

Sec. by: Commissioner
Kolar Dist.

H 4

7/4" July/91

3899
120

Lo.

6 92.

Drawing has early & careful
attn to subjects Nos 162, 139,
165 & 165 — Mirzé leaves for
Kashmir — Stallinpore has
to submit a draft of rules
on the lines indicated in
the Devan's reply to No. 152

Secn sec

6 D

Kolar district

Subject No. 152.

Honge leaves for manure.

Summary of discussion.—The privilege enjoyed by the raiyats of using leaves of Honge trees on Government unoccupied land as manure for their paddy fields should be continued to them. Section 24, clause 3 of the Forest Rules of 1878, under which a raiyat can take branches and leaves of unreserved trees in District Forests for manure and litter is not sufficient, as the produce of Honge trees is sold by Government by public auction, and the contractor objects to leaves and branches being cut. In the Madanapalli Taluk (Her Majesty's Territory) a raiyat is allowed patta or lease at Rs. 1—12—0 per 100 trees. A similar arrangement is required for the Kolar District. A similar system existed of old in the Chintamani, Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta Taluks under the name of "Hiduve Kandayam."

Dewan's reply.—The subject is under consideration. An arrangement somewhat on the following lines will be ordered:—

(1) Villagewar allotment at the rate of Rs: 1-12-- for 100 trees to be made.

(2) Leases for 5 years to be granted to ryots and the ryotwar enjoyment of the villagewar allotment to be duly recorded and registered to prevent future dispute.

(3). By the time these leases expire the ryots may well raise plantations of their own. (See also subjects Nos 139, 145, and 165.)

24 6c

Tumkur District

Subject No. 139.

Tangadi leaves should be granted free for manure.

Summary of discussion.—Leaves of the Tangadi plant should be allowed to be taken free for manuring fields. The Forest Department object to this.

Dewan's reply.—They object rightly, as plucking leaves will destroy the plants, the bark of which yields a good revenue to Government. An arrangement for Honge leaves is under consideration for the Kolar District and when adopted will be extended to the Tumkur District also. (See also Subjects No.s 145,152 and 165 below.)

25 6A

Tumkur District

Subject No. 145,

Free grant of Turka-Haralu and Honge leaves to raiyats.

Summary of discussion.—Honge leaves for manure and Turka-Haralu for fence should be allowed to raiyats free. At present, raiyats find it very difficult to get them, owing to the produce of those trees being leased out on contract. (See Subjects Nos. 152 and 165 below.)

Dewan's reply.—As to Honge leaves, *vide* reply already given, Subject No. 139. The rules proposed for Kolar should be awaited. Inquiries will be made with regard to *Turka-Haralu.*

26 6B

Kolar District

Subject No. 165.

Right to Honge, &c., trees grown at private cost on Kodagi tank bunds and in

Summary of discussion.—Right in Honge and other trees grown at private cost on bunds of Kodagi and private enterprise tanks should vest in the grower, as also that of trees in private topes.

Dewan's reply.—The right to trees on bunds should go to Government with the bunds themselves. But privilege to take Honge leaves from such trees can be conceded on the same terms as in the case of Honge trees on other Government land as to which, *vide* reply already given (Subject No. 152 *supra*.) The right to trees in private topes is not disturbed but vests in the owners, if any be forthcoming, of those Topes.

2/8.2

27 1891 71

To, The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.
" " Dy: Commrs of other Distts.
" " Inspector Gl. of Forests & Plantations.

Section Section Front
File No 47 37
Serial No 4

April 87
July 91 375

4034-42
Cir: 75.

Drawing the att.n of the D.C. Kolar to subject No 145 of the Dasara Rep. Assembly of 1890 — Pregnant of Turkanaranlu & Amzé leaves & calling for subm.n of a report on certain points with refce thereto. A similar report is called for from D.Cs of other Dts. — all to be subm.d thro' the Dept. Genl of Forests with his remarks & recommendations.

the subject.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts will similarly report for their respective Distts.

3. The reports should be submitted early to the Inspector General of Forests, who will forward them without delay to Govt with his own remarks and recommendations.

4 July 91

Cliff Secy.

To.

The Dy Comm: Kolar
The Deputy Commissioners
of other Distts
The Inspector General
of Forests & Planters

SP 6984
K 175

No. 1968/180

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore 27th October 1891.

Enclosures. 1 f/c

From

The Inspector General of Forests,

To

The

Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore.

Mysore. Agri
File No 1-87
Serial No 6

SIR,

With reference to Government Proceedings no. 4034-42 / Cir 75 dated 4th July last, I have the honor to forward the marginally noted reports from Deputy Commissioners and to observe as follows:—

2. Durkharlu, also called Avadlu or Maraharalu (Jatropha Curcas) grows to a limited extent except in parts of Chennagiri, Shirthahalli, and Shikarpur Taluks, and is generally used by ryots for fences or hedges. The leaves of this plant are used for manure, only in parts of Kolar and Tumkur districts, and from the seeds oil is extracted and used by the poorer classes. It is stated that charcoal prepared from Durkharlu is used in making fireworks. Durkharlu is one of the items of minor forest produce and was newly introduced into some

* No. 374 dd 8th August 91 from Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug. Encls. to No. 822 dd 10th do.
No. 895 dd 20th do. from do. Shimoga.
No. 300 dd 23rd do. from do. Bangalore.

No. 214/42 dd 28th Augt 91	from Dy Commissioner,	Kolar.
No. 1469/504 dd 3rd Septr 91	from do.	Kadur
No. 185 dd 10th do.	from do.	Tumkur
No. 1806/1144 dd 25th do.	from do.	Hassan.

some Taluks; but very little revenue is derived from it where the article is cared for. As it is clubbed and sold with other items, the revenue obtained from it is not ascertainable. The Amildars of Shimoga and Chennagiri report, however, that 4 annas in the former Taluk and Rs 2/2/a in the latter was obtained from this source. If this is all for a maidan Taluk as Chennagiri where Durkharlu is said to grow abundantly, I am doubtful whether, as stated by the Forest Officer, it is really the case that the seed is exported from that district to Bellary and Bangalore where the consumption should be very great if adulteration of castor oil with that produced from Durkharlu is carried on. If the revenue from this source is capable of expansion the ryots should not be allowed to take Durkharlu for fence or other use; but the Deputy Commissioners do not wish to interdict them from enjoying it free as hitherto. If Government decide to recognize and continue as a privilege the free taking by ryots of leaves and branches or even pods of Durkharlu for their domestic use, the item may perhaps be altogether eliminated from the list of minor Forest products annually

annually leased out. 3 &

3. As regards Honge leaves they are hardly used in malnad or in all places in maidan for manure for paddy fields. A beginning is now made for using this leaf manure for coffee cultivation in the Mudigere Taluk. Any concession or special arrangement in respect of allowing ryots to take honge soppu for wet cultivation, should in my opinion be made in the first instance for one or two Districts (Kolar or Tumkur), where the ryots were most accustomed to use it before they were interdicted from taking such soppu from Government trees, and owing to such interdiction they have not been able to raise good crops. Before finally adopting the measures as sketched out in Dewan's reply to subject no. 152, I beg to suggest that restrictions be laid down against lopping or pollarding honge trees in avenues and on hills, and against cutting down large branches for fuel under the pretence of taking soppu. I further beg to request a reference to section 19 of Forest Rules of 1878.

Lastly, it has to be remarked that the demand

for seeds of the Dongay tree for expressing oil
is largely on the increase.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

D Thwaites
Inspector General of Forests.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS
1366
13 AUG. 91
206 No. 3
MYSORE PROVINCE

Rec'd 12/8 am 24/10/91 Li

94

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Mysore District.
Dated Camp Chamraj nagar
Encls 8 & 6 8th August 1891.
11

From

D. Kaukal Rao Esqr.
Offg Dy. Commissioner
Mysore District.

To

The Inspector General of Forests
and Plantations in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to Government order No. 4934-42/75 dated 4th July last on the subject of free grant of "Hongay" and "Tooraka Karalao" leaves for manure (subject No. 145 brought up at the meeting of the last Depara Representative Assembly) I have the honor to state that the seeds of the Hongay plant yeild oil, which is used as lamp oil and medicinal purposes, so there is great demand for

for it in the market. The right of collecting the seed is sold by public auction together with other minor forest produce. The Revenue derived from this source cannot be stated, as the item is not separately sold. The ryots are not allowed to take the leaves of this plant for manure to prevent its indiscriminate felling which will affect the Revenue.

2. The Tooraka haraloo plant does not grow in greater portion of the District, and it is reared around fields as boundary hedge in some parts. It also yields seeds from which oil is extracted.

3. The leaves of these plants are not at all used as manure in any part of this District. But if the ryots are in need of them, I think they must pay as in the case of Tangadi shrub. As these plants particularly

Hongay

Mongey yield a Revenue to Government,
it is nothing but right that the ryots
should pay for leaves as they do in the
case of seeds.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
D Munaculbar
Offg. Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District.

Encls. to Dy Com'rs No. 822 & 10/8/91

Government Proceedings No 4034-42 & Bangalore 3rd July 1891.
Cir 75.

Subject - Turkkaharlu & Honge leaves.

Date & No. of Govt Proc.	Subject No. as in Assembly Proceedings	Subject	Existing orders or practice relating to the subject. *
1	2	3	4
Not available.	145.	Free grant of Turkaharlu and Honge leaves.	Ryots use these leaves free for manure.

* (5) Detailed report with proposals.

24/10/91

Kadur Amildar — Turkaharlu may be given free. As for Honge leaves it would not be advisable to give them free, as the procedure besides telling on the receipts from the seeds would also tell upon the growth of these trees, which would serve as fuel when mature.

Tarikere Amildar. — No dar-khasts were received and no mapi pass issued therefor. These may be given free. No receipts whatever have been obtained from them. It is said that the seeds of Turkaharlu are mixed up with castor oil seeds and oil extracted therefrom, and that Honge leaves used as manure. Both of them are not much

in

in use in these parts. Wild ~~[illegible]~~ is small and ~~[illegible]~~ in case they are anchored it is likely no one would bid for them.

Hunsoge Amildar – There appears no objection to grant free the leaves of these trees for manure. Undergrowth of ~~[illegible]~~ is not so extensive in malnad parts as in maidan. In maidan the leaves of these trees are used for manuring paddy fields and Honge seeds for extracting oil. This practice is not in vogue in these malnad parts. Of late Honge leaves are being used as manure in some Coffee plantations. The practice is not extensive. In my opinion the leaves may be given free but not Honge seeds.

Koppa Amildar – I see no objection to grant these leaves free to Ryots, because no reference as to the produce in question having been auctioned seems to exist in the Taluk. This being malnad where other leaves could be abundantly had, if

35

it is unlikely that any one would come forward to bid for these leaves, when auctioned. These leaves that are shed in autumn, like those of other trees, are allowed to rot for want of removal. I am of opinion that the Govt. will not be benifitted by restricting the free use of these leaves.

Gedehalli Deputy Amildar :— These do not exist in the Taluk.

Chikmagalur Amildar.— Report not received.

It will be seen from the above that the practice of charging for House leaves and Turka-hadu stalks removed by rayts is not in force here, and the same may be continued as no apprehension of their exhaustion can be entertained, seeing that the demand for

Asst. Conservator.

for the same is almost on stationary. The practice appears to be in force only in Malnad Taluks where leaves for manure are scarce. In malnad portions the vegetation is so luxuriant that the leaves in question are not cared for. This District being almost a malnad one the question may be left out of consideration altogether.

40

Kadur District
Forest Department
Chikmagalur
7 : 8 : 1891.

Asst Conservator of Forests
Kadur District

47

Encl. to 816

1891 No. 91

From The Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

To The Inspector General
of Forests in Mysore

Dated 20th
Despatched } August
Received 24/8/91 } 1891.

Enclosures No. 24/no 24

Confl. No. 895
No.

Government order no 4034-
ecr 75
14th July 1891, calling for a
report about the growth of
Acacia Farnesiana, the natu
and use of its produce, the
revenue from it the auth
under which it cannot be
cut, used by ryots and
the objections, if any, to its
being so used by them a
observed by the Representat
at the last Dasara Assem

I have the honor to state
that Jurakakarabu is
found in this District only
in small scale
and by the Revenue
Forest Department
Talab

and Kurakatore [illegible] from it. The Revenue Cannot be accurately ascertained, as Turakaharatu produce is sold not separately but along with the other Minor Forest produce.

2 In this District, this plant is used only for fencing purposes, although in places where it is somewhat abundant, its leaves are used for manure and oil for lamp is extracted from its seeds.

3. There seemed to be no rule interdicting the free use of Turakaharatu by ryots. In fact it is so taken for fencing purposes.

[illegible]

Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

WRS.

49

Encl. to 586

(General Serial No. 30). 1532

1892 AUG 91

12

From The Deputy Commissioner
Nassau District

To The Inspector General of
Forests and Plantations
in Mysore
Bangalore

Dated 23rd August 1891.

Despatched 24/8/91

Received 27/8/91

Enclosures No. One

General No.
~~For~~ No. 300.

Sir

With reference to Government Proceedings No. 4034-42 Cir 75 of the 4th ultimo, regarding the free grant of Surka Naralu, I have the honor to forward a copy of the Sub Assistant Conservator's No. 291 of the 7th instant for information. I find that there exists no order in the District prohibiting the free usage by raiyats of Surka Naralu. It grows very thickly in the District and is generally seen in hedges and along the banks of rivers and streams. Its stem and branches

are

are not of strong substance of any material nature and are only useful for temporary fencing purposes in fields and Village "Kittals" especially by agricultural classes. It bears berries from which oil is extracted, but the process of extracting oil and its use are not practically known in the District and no importance is therefore attached to it. It has never been leased out nor has any revenue been realized therefrom.

2. Under these circumstances I beg to report that there is no objection for the free taking or using by raiyats the Iruka Karalu in question subject of course to the restrictions and rights in reserved tracts and private lands respectively.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Sgd
Offg. Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District

Camp
Banavar
M.D.

45

Dated Nassau 7th August 1891.

Rev. Forest.
No 291

With 6 Nil 6-

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Nassau District

Sir

With reference to your Docket No 252/F dated 29th ultimo giving cover to copy of Government Proceedings No 4034-42 cir 75 of the 8th Idem, regarding the free grant of Turka-Harahu and Konge leaves, and calling for a report on the subject. I have the honor to state that Turka Harahu is not of importance in this District and no revenue is made from it as in the Kolar District where, I believe, there is a demand for the berries from which oil is extracted. No objection is taken in this District as far as I know to raiyots cutting these trees in gomal and other lands assigned for their use if available.

2. A small revenue is now beginning to be made from Konge seed, in some Talukhs and lopping of branches would therefore be detrimental not only to the growth of the tree, but

but to the produce 120 sales. The raiyots of this District do not seem to use honge leaves to any appreciable extent for manuring their wet lands, as they have other shrubs such as Yakka, Kullana coppi &c which are equally good for manure. If honge leaves are required, the same may be granted on payment of a small Annual fee

I have &c

(Signed) K. Moothapah

Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests

Hassan District

Copy

[illegible]

Offg. Deputy Commissioner

Hassan District

No. 214/42. 147

Chitaldroog District.
Deputy Commrs Office.
Dated 28th August 1891.

W/Ser from.
Encl. 1 & 16

The Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldroog district.

1546.
42

24/10 Sir

The Inspector General of
Forest & Plantations in
Mysore-

Sir,

Adverting to Government Ro:
No: 4034-42 of the 4th ultimo, I have
the honor to state that the Amildars
of Chitaldroog, Challakere, Holalkere
Davangere and Jagalur Taluks have
reported that the extent of the growth
of "Jaakakaharlu" is not large in
their Several Taluks; that it is to be
found only here and there; that the
raiyats have been making use of it
only for hedges there being no restriction
for the removal of these plants from
Government lands.

2. The Amildars of Hiriyur and
Molealmuru have stated that
the plants do not grow in their

Jalukta.

3. It will thus be seen that no revenue is at present derived from this. I therefore see no objection to the free grant of it to the raiyats. As the plant is not used as manure in this district there has been no demand for it, and it is not likely to be so great that it may be included among the revenue yielding items of this district, as it has no saleable value here.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
J. P. Minchin
Pro: Asst: Commr
Chitaldroog Distt.

(General Serial No. 28.) 1624

SEP 9

189 1692

From

To The Inspector General of Forests & Plantations in Mysore

Dated 3d September 1891

Despatched 24/10 Sir

Received 5/9 ey

General No. 1469 | 189 1:92
No. 501

Enclosures—Number. 1

Government Proceedings No 4034-42 dated 4 Jul 1891 Requesting to report under what Authority Jurisdictional Dues not be taken by Raiyats free, &c.

know if it is necessary to impose any restriction now beyond punishing wilful waste of the trees as mischief. If, however, the Government are pleased to think that it is no longer necessary to continue the privilege, the right to take the leaves may be disposed of as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar in para 4 of his letter printed with the memo: under reply.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obdt. Servant,

R. Hamilton Lewis
Deputy Commissioner
of the Mysore District

MM

The attention of the by Commissioner, Kolar District is drawn to subject No 145 (Tree grant of Turkaharlu and Stonge leaves) brought up at the meeting of the Dasara Representative Assembly held in October last and with reference to the Dewan's reply recorded in the Proceedings

Forest Superintendent.

States that Turkaharlu is known as Avadlu in this district, the Botanical name being Jatropha Curcas. An oil is expressed from the seeds in some rare instances and the seed itself is exported to Bellary and Bangalore where the oil obtained from it is used to adulterate Castor oil. Both the seeds of this as well as of Stonge tree are sold by auction for a nominal value by Amildars. The Stonge tree grows freely in Jungles chiefly in damp situations along streams and the like, while Avadlu grows partly in Jungles but is chiefly cultivated for fence purposes. The Amildar's reports to Deputy Commissioner will explain if there are any complaints in this district

There is no difficu
in this district i
people procuring
Turkaharalu or
Avadlu for pri
purposes or Sto
hoppa for manure
wherever it is us
Though the trees
small at present,
revenue from th
Turkaharlu an
Stonge seed is sus
of improvement
may appreciably
in due course. I
not advisable to

the Dy Commr is requested to report why and under what authority Yurkaharlu may not be taken by ryots free, the nature and use of its produce, what the revenue therefrom has been where it grows and what objections, if any there are to

but so far as the Superintendent can make there appears to be no necessity for interfering with the present practice of auctioning, the produce as it is noticed that Strong manure while the Avadlu is quite plentiful enough everywhere to satisfy the wants of raiyaths.

Shimoga Amildar

Yurkaharlu does not generally grow everywhere. People plant the Yurkaharlu plants in fences.

2. The plants are only fit to be used by the ryots for fences and not for any other purpose.

3. There is no advantage in stopping the

the items from annual sales a They are general purchased at or purchased fo trifle only. It is possible for the co Contractors to pe people from wher the seed or branch was there any com at any time that Government Gra prevented their p use by the raiyar If deemed nece

complying with the application made by the representatives who moved the subject.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts will similarly report for the respective Districts.

3. The reports should be submitted early to the Inspector

the planting of these trees as the produce is not much.

4. Purkaharalu or Avadlu seeds are sold annually among other items of the Minor Forest produce.

5 Avadlu seeds are mixed with Harlu (castor) for extracting oil.

6. Purkaharlu seeds are sold annually in this Taluk and amount realized was 4 annas per year. Nobody bade for this, this year. Low income can be expected by the reservation and sale of these trees.

None have applied for Stonge leaves for manure and that if the ryotas apply for the same there is no objection to grant their request.

a note will be inser in the Notificatio of sale to the eff that the seed an leaves that grow after their free us by the people for fe and manure grow are to be collected the Government. This will remove a misapprehension on the part of the gene public or the ann Contractors.

The question is

General of Forests, who will forward them without delay to Government with his own remarks and recommendations.

Channagiri Amildar.

There was no practice of selling the Turka-harlu or Avadlu or Aracha Avadlu seeds in this Taluk by public auction among the other items of the minor Forest produce up to the year 1889-90 and no report was made regarding the necessity or advisability of selling the same. This seed was sold in 1890-91 as it was included in the Notification of the sale of Minor Forest Produce issued by the Deputy Commissioner and it fetched Rs 2-2-0

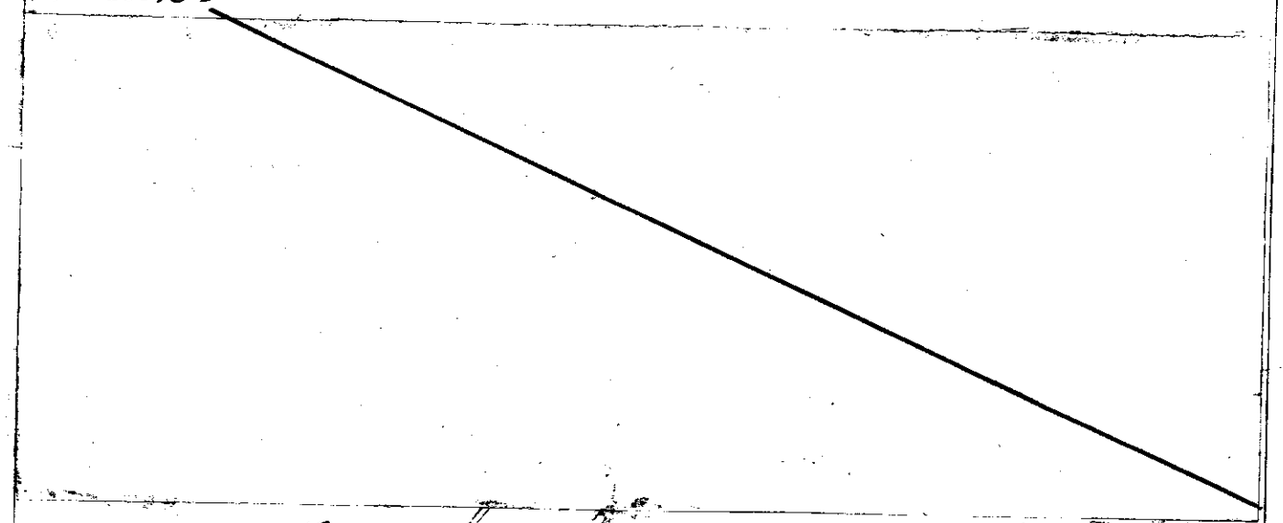
1. Turkaharlu plants mostly are in the villages of Marawanji and Dandijanahalli.

2. Ryots use the plants of Turkaharlu

insignificant on far as this Distr concerned and the is no reason what to suppose that t ranyathas here are any way inconven in this respect.

for fences.

3. There is no difficulty in procuring these plants anywhere in this Taluk.



People do not care much for this seed and if there is no competition between the people, the sale amount would not be more than 2 or 3 Rupees a year. Jarkaharlu plants

are abundantly available in this Taluk.

The sale amount of Honge or Huligal seed for the preceding 5 years is given below:—

1886-87 Rs 16—0—0 1887-88. Rs 8—0—0

1888-89. Rs 7-4—0 1889-90 Rs 16—0—0

1890-91. Rs 22—0—0

Honge trees are not many within the limits of villages but they are grown in Jungles - Honge seeds alone are used for oil but not its leaves for manure in the Taluk as in the Kolar District where it is used for the cultivation of Gar Paddy - The Gar paddy is cultivated in this Taluk also in lands below 2 or 3 tanks and the Honge leaves are not used for manure nor

trees and bring the same from the Talukas Malla.

Shikarpur Amildar.

1 Kada Avadlu or Aucha. Avadlu plants grow almost in every village of this Taluk.

2. Ryots use the plants for fences.

3. These plants are easily procurable everywhere.

4. The Kada Avadlu seed is added to the list of Minor Forest produce and is sold annually but none purchased the seed at auction sales and a remark to that effect is entered in the sale list.

5 This seed is used for oil and not mixed with Harlu (castor).

6. No revenue is realized in this Taluk up to date from this item. Haralu (castor) is generally used for extracting oil as it grows abundantly in this Taluk, so no one likes to extract oil from Avadlu seed as it does not pay like the Haralu seed. From enquiries it appears that Avadlu seed was at one time used for extracting oil in the late famine in this Taluk as the Harlu crop had failed. No one purchases the Avadlu at auction sales annually as people are not inclined to extract oil from this seed and it is not possible for the present to ascertain the revenue which the Government may expect in future and it is not likely that Government will realize any appreciable amount from this source.

There are Stonge trees in this Taluk by the sides of rivers. Stonge leaves are not used by any one here for manure and scarcely Soppu of any kind used for such purposes. Gardeners in the Malnaad use Soppu of Matti Mnnal, Kavalu and Stonne trees and not of Stonge trees for manure.

There is no difficulty in procuring Stonge Soppu and seeds.

This item is also included in the list of the Minor Forest produce and is sold every year but no bids are received and a remark to that effect is entered in the sale list.

In parts of Sagarte people use Stonge

seeds for oil to a very little extent and it is not mixed with any other oil seeds.

No revenue is realized from this item up to now. Honge oil or Sopsu is not used by any one here and so no bids were received at the sales. It is not possible to state what revenue this item would bring to Government in future.

None in this Taluk has applied for Honge Sopsu for Manure and no new rules are necessary on the subject.

Local Cuildas

1 Gardeners and other villagers plant Turkaharle or Cuviddu plants in the fences here and there and the seeds grown fall to the ground and

there germinate and some seeds are naturally destroyed. These plants are not abundantly grown in this Taluk.

2. Panjathis use Avadhe plants for fences.

3 There is no difficulty in procuring these plants.

4. Avadhe seed is not included in the list of minor Forest Produce nor is it sold annually.

5. Avadhe seed is not used for oil.

6. No revenue is realized from this source nor anything is expected in future.

Mango trees do not abundantly grow in this Taluk and there are a few only by the sides of rivers and Hallas and their Soppu

and seeds fall to the ground when they dry and the raiyaths do not use soppu for manure. Grass and leaves of these kinds of trees are used for manure. Honge seed is not used for oil in this part of the country and thus is not sold annually, if sold, no revenue can be expected.

Sagar Amildar

Raiyaths do not as a rule undertake the planting of Turkaharlu or Avadee plants and its seeds are not used for oil in this Taluk. In some parts these plants are grown in the fences and there is no objection to their growing. Turkaharlu seed is not sold annually as one of the items

of the minor forest produce.

Sagar Amildar.

1 Turkaharlu or Avadlu plants grow generally in the Kenhalli Hobli and are rare in the other parts of the Taluk.

2. In places where they grow the ranjaths use them for fences.

3. There is no difficulty in procuring these plants in this Taluk.

4. This seed is included in the list of minor forest Produce to be auctioned every year but nobody purchases the item.

5 These seeds are not used in this Taluk for extracting oil.

6. No revenue is realized from this item hitherto nor anything is expected in future.

7 It appears that people make use of the charcoal of Turkaharlu plants in preparing fireworks

Stonge trees grow here and there by

the sides of Stalls and their leaves are used for the paddy fields. Honge Soppu is particularly made use of in Javalu. Marshy lands and without which paddy grown in that land does not grow.

Honge seeds are not used for oil in this Taluk. This seed is included in the list of minor Forest Produce to be auctioned every year. But no one purchases the item. In this Taluk Honge tree is otherwise called Kolemaddu and Korangalu.

Virtualli Amildar

1. Surkaharlu or Cradle plants grow in the Maidan parts of this Taluk but not in the Malnad portions and Jungles.
2. Ryatts use these plants for fences with other thorny shrubs.
3. Ryatts do not take much interest to plant

these as they are not useful to them.

4 Avadhi seed is neither included in the list of minor Forest Produce nor sold by auction.

5. The ryots do not collect these and use them for extracting oil.

6. No revenue is realized by the sale of these seeds up to date nor anything is expected in future as the people do not like to make use of them.

The leaves of Honge trees mixed with other kinds of leaves are used by the ryots for manure in some parts but not everywhere. Honge trees grow by the side of streams and that too to a very small extent. These trees are very big and their leaves are not abundant enough for manure, besides it is also found difficult to climb the trees and take the leaves. No revenue is realized by the sale of the Honge seeds nor anything is expected in future as the people do

not like these seeds for oil. Sometimes people take Honge leaves for manure. It is not necessary to place any restrictions to take Honge leaves for such purposes.

Kumsi Deputy Amildar.

Surkaharlu plants grow everywhere in this Sub Taluk and are used for fences in the back-yards. These do not grow in Jungles.

2. There is no difficulty in getting these plants.

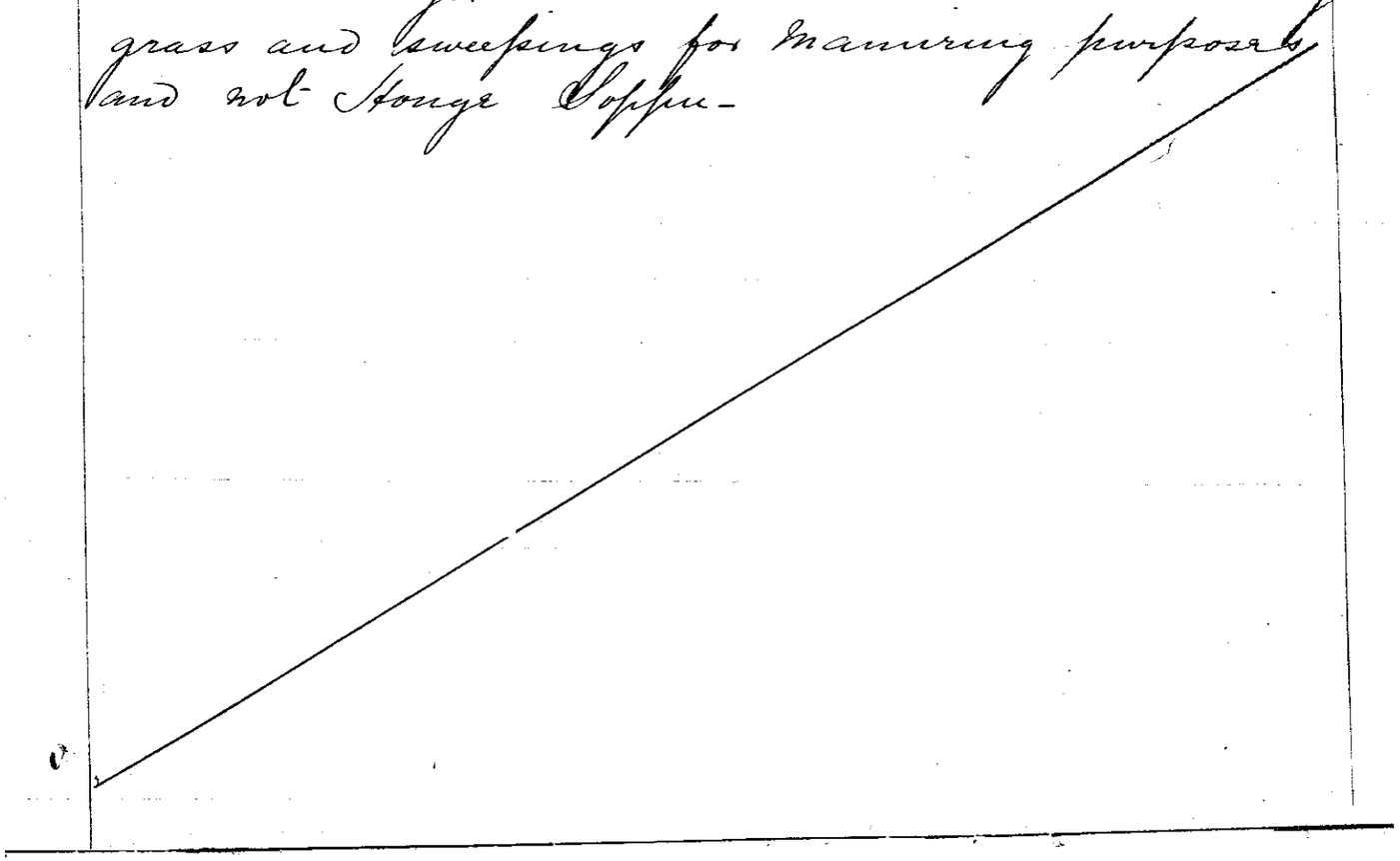
3. It is notified in the Gazette that the Surkaharlu should be sold among the Items of other Minor Forest Produce.

4. Avadlu seeds are not used for oil and that the ryots do not know how to extract oil out of it.

5. There is no account in the Sub Taluk b

show what amount was realized as the sale of the Minor Forest Produce takes place in the Shimoga Taluk.

Ryots in this Sub Taluk use cowdung grass and sweepings for manuring purposes and not Stonge Soppu.



(6)

Gen. Serial No. 30.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Gl. No. 3294
Rec'd 2 1/2
189 21 OCT. 95
DEWAN'S OFFICE.

From The Deputy Commissioner Chikkaldevaraya

To The Chief Secretary to the Govt. Dewan of Mysore.

Rev—
Ref No 1160/95—

Section Rev
File No 1 87
Serial No 13

Dated 18th October 95.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 2.

General No. 287
No. 170

In reply to

SUBJECT.

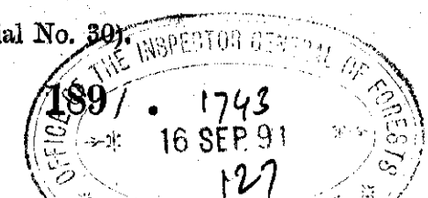
Submitting opinions regarding the rules proposed by the Supdt. Rev. Survey on the subject of privileges to be allowed to ryots in respect of Kharab leases &c— &c.

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office.)

...manarlu, the nature and use of its produce &c.: prepar
ider No 4034-42/cir:75 dated 4th July 1891 - Subject No 145 of the Proceedings of the Wasara Repr

Dewan's Proceedings 4034-42/cir:75 dated 4th February 1891.	Replies of the Forest Superintt and Asstdars.	By Commr's [illegible]

(General Serial No. 30).



1891 · 1743
16 SEP 91
127

From

The Dy. Commissioner
Bangalore District

To

The Inspector General
of Forests and Plantations
in Mysore.

Dated 10.9.91

Despatched 16.9.91

Received 24/10 Sr

Enclosures No. one

General No. 185
No.

With reference to ~
Government Proceedings
no. 4034-42/Cir.75 dy 4/8 July 91
calling for a report on
Subject no. 145 (Free grant
of Turkaharlu and
Honge leaves) brought
up at the meeting of
the Dasara Representative
assembly held in ~
october last has the
honor to forward Asstt
Conservator's memo on
the Subject alluded to
in the above.

I/C Madhavarao
Dy. Commissioner
Bangalore Dt.

52

Memo.

With reference to Government Proceedings no. $\frac{4034-42}{cir.75}$ dy $\frac{4}{8}$ ta July 191. Calling for a report on subject no. 145 (Free grant of Surkaharalu and Honge leaves) brought up at the meeting of the Dasara Representative assembly held in october last, the undersigned begs to state that branches of Honge trees (Pongamia Glabra) are not lopped for manure in the Bangalore District except in Anikal Taluk, and that, when he inspected portions of Kolar District during last month, he found by inquiry that the ryots have also been using the green leaves of the marginally noted[x] plants as manure. Hence they may forego the privilege of lopping honge trees, but they may be permitted to take away the leaves shed by them. In Connection with this subject he

[x] Huchu Karpe' Pagani Hambu Hali' Pachari

begs also to point out that judicious pruning of such of the terminal branches, which do not bear flowers and fruits but end in galls, is necessary to bring on more fruits, and the ryots may be permitted to take away such branches free.

2. A fixed or expressed oil is prepared from the seeds of Durkaharlu or Maraharlu (Jatropha curcas) and used for burning in lamps and also in diseases applied externally. This shrub is frequently used as a hedge-plant. It is found in state and district forests. The ryots are not in the habit of removing its branches in any of the Taluks of the District except in Anikal Taluk. If they remove such branches which do not bear flowers and fruits as in the case of Honge, no loss will accrue therefrom to contractors as this produce is included in the sale of other minor forest produce, the revenue realized for the same cannot be given separately.

Camp Kandi
5-9-91
10

Assistant Conservator of Forests
Bangalore District

34

(General Serial No. 30)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS
1891.86
28 SEP. 91
73
PROVINCE

From The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To The Inspector General of Forests
and Plantations in Mysore

Dated 25th Camp Srinivaspur
Despatched 27th September 1891.
Received 28/9 CN

Enclosures No. 24/10 Lis

General No. 856
No. 1144 1891-92

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. 4034-42 / cir:75 of the 4th July last, I have the honor to state that Turka-haralu is known as Kada-haralu or kasi-haralu in this District. It grows to a limited extent in jungles and hilly tracts. It is used by Raiyats for hedges, and the leaves thereof for manure. The poorer classes of people extract oil from the seeds of the same. It has long been the practice to include the article in the annual sale of "Forest minor Produce",

to insert in Number Statement

58

but the exact realizations from this source are not ascertainable, the Harala not being sold as a separate item. No express authority is traceable in support of the long existing practice of selling this product, but the sale is legalized by the provisions of Section 42 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code. The growth of Kada-harala in this part of the country being very small, and the revenue derivable therefrom insignificant, I see no objection to the Raiyats being permitted to take the leaves and branches hereof for their use free of cost.

It may, however, be noted that no complaints have hitherto been received from the Raiyats of this District against the usual sale of the item.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner

3649
144

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Hole District

No 1260
-76

56

Dated 24 June 1892.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Section
File No
Serial No

Sir

With reference to Dewan's
reply to Subject No 152 discussed
at the Representative Assembly held
at Mysore in October 1890, regarding
"Konge Leases" to be granted to the Ryots
for the cultivation of wet lands, I have
the honor to state that the required
Statistics on the subject are being
collected to make a full Report as
called for by Government.—

2 I beg to add that the Ryots
suffered much loss last year owing
to the failure of rain to enable them
to raise wet crops, but as some
tanks have received some supply
of water for undertaking wet cultivation
in expectation of the tanks filling du-
ring the current year, they have ap-
plied for Konge leases for manuring
the lands.—

3 I beg to state that by the
time the required report is submitted,
and

And final orders thereon are passed, the Kankka paddy sowing season, I fear, will glide away, and so I have directed the amildars and Deputy amildars to have up the young trees standing on Government unoccupied lands at Rupees 1-12 - per 100 hundred for the current year as a tentative measure. The trees are to be allotted to the ryots in proportion to the wet lands in each holding.

How many trees per acre?

After the close of the year, I shall submit for the information of Government a report showing the result of the measure.

I have the honorable,
Sir,
Your most obt servant.

H. Dharmaraja
Deputy Commissioner.

58

(8)

Read:—

Letter from the Deputy Commr of the Kolar District, No. 1260/276. dated 22nd June 1892, stating that the required Statistics on Subject No 152 discussed at the Representative Assembly held in October 1890 (Honge leaves for manure) were being collected; ~~the report would be submitted to Govt after the close of the year~~ and that in the meantime he has, as a tentative measure directed the Amildars & Deputy Amildars to lease out for the current year, the Honge trees standing on Government unoccupied lands at Rs 1-12-0 per hundred, for allotment in proportion to the wet lands held by each Ryot; and that after the close

Section Agri
File No 1-87
Serial No 3

59

of the year, he would submit a report showing the result of the measure.

Order thereon. No 747 R 113-92 16-7-92 18

The Government approve of the action of the Deputy Commissioner, who is requested to submit the report called for, as soon as possible.

Chief Secretary.

D.D.

To The Dy Commissioner of the Kolar District.

Issues on MS first; then print Nov 16/7

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue and Accounts),—dated 14th July 1892.

READ :—

Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, No. 1260—276, dated 22nd June 1892, stating that the required statistics on subject No. 152 discussed at the Representative Assembly held in October 1890, (Honge leaves for manure) are being collected, that in the meantime he has as a tentative measure directed the Amildars and Deputy Amildars to lease out for the current year the Honge trees standing on Government unoccupied lands at Rs. 1—12—0 per hundred, for allotment in proportion to the wet lands held by each raiyat, and that after the close of the year he would submit a report showing the result of the measure.

No. 747—R. 113-92, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JULY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government approve of the action of the Deputy Comm ested to submit the report called for, as soon as possil

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.

Exd.—S.G.R.

61

1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE AND ACCOUNTS.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 14*th July* 1892.

No. 747.
R. 113-92.

Approving of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's action regarding the lease of Honge trees standing on Government unoccupied lands.

Mysore Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—22-7-92—120.

No. 4057/1007

14849/R3663

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Kolar District,
Dated the 12th June 1893.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Agent Dewan of Mysore.

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 747 R113-92 dated the 16th July 1892 sanctioning the leasing out to the ryots as a tentative measure for the current year of the Honge trees standing on Government unoccupied lands at Rs 1-12-0 per hundred for allotment in proportion to the extent of wet lands held by each ryot, I have the honor to state that as the season for the next Kartika cultivation is fast approaching, I have in anticipation of sanction directed the Taluk officers to continue the above said arrangement for the coming year 1893-94 pending the settlement of the general question by Government.

(2) The result of the experiment tried this year, together with the statistics called for in Government Proceedings No. 3899-120 dated the 4th July 1891 on the subject of Honge leaves for manure, will be reported

an Receipt from the Amildars and Deputy
Amildars of the requisite particulars based on
the experience gained by the present arrangement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

E Marshall

Deputy Commissioner

Thana

10 64

Read:-

Section Revn
File No 1-87 Rev 12
Serial No 10

letter no: 4057/1007 dated 12th June 1893, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolaba Dt., reporting that in anticipation of sanction he has directed the Taluka Officers to continue for the year 1893-94 the arrangement approved in Govt. Rev: no: 747-R 113-92 viz to lease out the Hinge trees standing on Govt. unoccupied lands at Rs 1-12-0 per hundred in proportion to the wet lands held by each Rayat and that the result of the experiment tried this year together with the statistics called for in Rev: no: 3899-1209 14th July 1891 on the subject of

In 10389 R.7.28-92 28.12.93 9-1-94

65

of Hunger Cases from Mannur will be reported on receipt of requisite Reports from the Taluk officers

—

Order no: 8

—

Approved

2 The report promised in the letter read above is awaited and should be sent up as soon as possible

Sd/- V. Desikachar

Asst. Commissioner

28/12

To

The D.C. Kolar

No 21315
J. 1470. 11

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, 31 May 1894

Section 4 2 4a
File No 1-87
Serial No 4

Official Memorandum.

SUBJECT No. 256.

Hongetrees.

with reference to the Dewan's upln

THE attention of the Dept Commr of Kolar ..... is drawn to Subject No. 256 of the Dasara Representative Assembly Proceedings of October 93 and he is requested to submit a report on the proposal made for a ten yrs tenure.

By Order,

4/6/94

for Chief Secretary.

87 11A

Evdt 1588/11

256

Subject No. 256.
Honge trees.

Summary of discussion.—A uniform rate of Rs. 1-12-0 per 100 Honge trees has been fixed for the use of Honge leaves for manure. This entails the difficult task of numbering and distributing trees among raiyats and leads to disputes. It would be better if licenses are issued by Amildars to cut leaves at rates prescribed for a fixed number of head-loads, the licensees removing the same after obtaining the needful permits from Patels. It was urged by another R. M. that the rules issued for the grant on temporary assessment of the Honge trees standing on Government unassessed Kharab lands being good and convenient, should not be altered except by way of making the tenure stand good for 10 years, a measure which would ensure the supply of leaves to a raiyat and afford an inducement to him to conserve the trees.

Dewan's reply.—The present arrangement is tentative. The proposal for a ten years' tenure is worthy of every consideration. The Deputy Commissioner will report upon it.

No. 4557
1106.

18523
J 1691

Deputy Commissioner's office
Kolar district
Dated 13th June 1894.

68

17

Section Agri
File No 1-87
Serial

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir

With reference to your official memorandum No 21315 dated the 4th June and regarding subject J 1470 No 256 (Honge trees) discussed at the Kasara Representative assembly held in October 1893, I have the honor to report that the present system of leasing out the trees is impracticable as it is found difficult nay impossible to count them.

2. I would propose the right to use the trees being sold Villagewise annually by public auction on the following conditions.

(1) The purchaser should lease out the trees to the owners of such lands at the present rate (Rupees 1-12 - per hundred trees), preference being given to the ryots of the Villages in which the trees are situated (2). In cases where the Villagers are not willing to obtain the leases from

from the addition purchaser, the same may be disposed of by him to others

3 After two years sales, the trees may be leased out to the respective Villagers for the average price realized during that period subject to the wet land cultivators distributing the same among themselves according to the requirements of each ryot under the direction and supervision of the local Revenue authorities who will settle any disputes that may arise between the parties in the course of such distribution. —

4. The amount due to Government on account of the trees may also be similarly apportioned between the ryots according to the extent holding of each.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obt servant,

A R Williamson

for Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

Trans

Honge Leaves

Rev

23.6.94

4237

(General Serial No. 30.)

1894.

18825
23 JUN 94
R 3920

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Section Agri
File No 7-87
Serial No 13 Dated 20th

Despatched 22nd June 1894.

Received

Submitted for orders with Kolar Dy Commrs No 4551/1106 of 16th June/94.

26/6 26/6/94

Subd to Govt

27/6/94

Dy writes drawing that the memo papers are not sent up -

The manner of cutting Honge trees was discussed at Dep Commrs Conference after some enquiry into present system of cutting out the trees was adopted as a tentative measure -

Where are the papers. I think a special report on the results of the experiment was called for - Where is it? To be put up personally

Bangalore

Rec'd 6/7/94

Enclosures No.

General No. 4647 } 1893-94.
No. 1123 }

This office letter No: 4551/1106 dated 13th June 1894 submitting certain proposals regarding the grant of Honge leaves required for manure by wet land cultivators in the District -

Has the honor to state that as the cultivation season for 1894-95 is fast approaching, the Amildars and Deputy Amildars have pending the issue of Government orders on the above been instructed to continue the present arrangement for next year.

Deputy Commissioner

Mr Hart

The D/S's action in ordering the Enclosure amounts to confirmation until further notice is approved

[illegible]

2/9

Drafted
[illegible]
2/9/94

(14)

72

Read -

Docket No. 4647 / 1128 dated 20th June 1894 from the Dy Commr., Kolar District, reporting that, pending the orders of Govt on his reference submitting proposals regarding the grant of Honge leaves required for manure by wet land cultivators ~~in~~ ~~Dists~~, he has instructed the Amildars & Deputy Amildars in his Dists to continue the present arrangement for the current year.

Section
File No
Serial No

3860

Order No. ~~RT 285-92~~ 2-9-94.

The Dy Commrs action in ordering the existing arrangement to continue until further orders, is approved.

Chief Secy

To the Dy Commr. Kolar Dist

MBK
2/9/94

73 361/H 28

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Chitaldrug District
Dated 12th July 1895.

No: 34/26 Cu 6.

To.

The Revenue Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the orders of Government Sadkalmuru Anildar's report* to: 34 dated 10th instant, regarding the disposal by Auction of the right of Collecting Honge leaves in the waste lands of one of the villages of the Taluk.

2. The practice hitherto is, to levy a duty of Rs 2/- on every Cartload of Honge leaves Collected in unoccupied lands. It is based upon an order,

* in original

15 Draft as per order

2 Drafts

Read: —

Letter No 34/26 dated 12th July/95 from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, bringing to notice that the present practice of levying a duty of Rs 2/- on every Cart-load of Honge leaves collected in unoccupied lands is telling hard upon the Ryots and suggesting that the duty be reduced to 8 annas per cart load.

Section Agri
File No 1-87
Serial No 16

Order thereon No 1380/Rev. 285-92 dt 31/7/95

On a consideration of all the circumstances connected with the question, Government are pleased to sanction ~~as a temporary measure~~ the reduction of the duty ~~from Rs 2 to 8 annas~~ on Honge leaves collected in

× B.C.D for A.R.C.

77

Government unoccupied
lands from Rs 2-0-0 to
Rs 1-8-0 per cart load.

Dried & dropped leaves may until
further orders be permitted to
be taken away free of Rupees
of
without any price.

31/7/95

Revised.

DR Sy

Yl
30/7/95

Do Mr Dr Commd: Chitaldroog
District.

× Mr Councillor has directed
that the duty be reduced
from Rs 1-8-0 to Rs 1-0-0
The present duty is Rs 2/-
and 1-8-0 as observed.